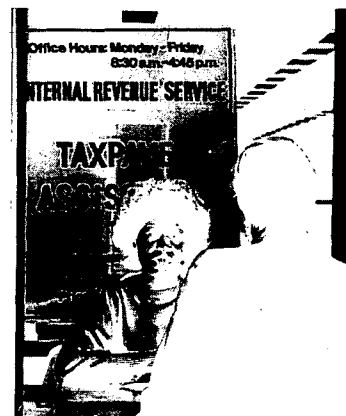
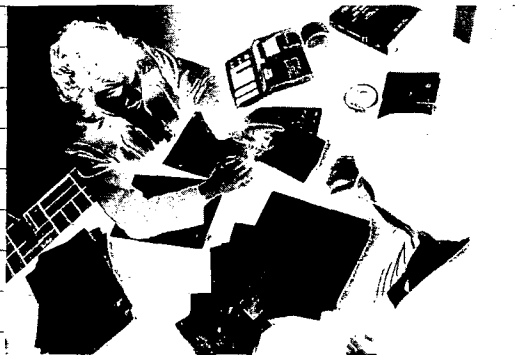


1983 Annual Report

Commissioner and Chief Counsel Internal Revenue Service



Reference
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Note:

Statistical data used in the text and tables of this volume are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise noted. For example, data headed "1983" pertain to the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1983.

Graphs, charts and text figures have been rounded and may not compute precisely compared to the statistical tables, which are based on unrounded figures.

**1983 Annual Report
Commissioner and Chief Counsel
Internal Revenue Service**

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IRS Organization Chart/80

Internal Revenue Service Regions, Districts and Service Centers; Chief Counsel Regional and District Offices/inside back cover

In 1983 automation continued to redirect and reshape the IRS across-the-board—in tax collection, returns processing and storage and taxpayer correspondence control. In addition to increased efficiency, improved accuracy, rapid turnaround and paperwork reduction are anticipated offshoots of automation.

The IRS personnel impact has been dramatic. Approximately 27 percent of our 84,000 employees were assigned to data processing operations during 1983. As predicted, computer based systems make significant differences in processing hundreds of millions of transactions each year. Our administration of the tax system is greatly enhanced by access to better and more timely tax information. More specifically, new computer systems installed at the IRS's 10 processing centers will make a sizeable difference in handling the more than 170 million returns and documents that we expect will be filed next year.

At our master file processing center in Martinsburg, W. Va., seven older computer systems were replaced with one state-of-the-art computer that greatly simplifies our recordkeeping and increases our ability to process and check tax data. Replacement of outmoded manual microfilm retrieval systems permits the processing centers to obtain taxpayer account information overnight.

This was the year that automating IRS office collection procedures left the drawing board and went into production. By the end of 1984, all 21 automated call sites will be on-line. Preliminary data on the first two call sites in Chicago and St. Louis confirm that delinquent taxes can be collected more quickly with greater attention paid to priority cases. Automation promises drastic cuts in the staff time required to dispose of cases. The case closing costs drop accordingly.

In 1983 tax administration officials decided to take advantage of optical scanning's twin advantages: efficiency and accuracy. This year's positive test results of electronic processing of federal tax deposit (FTD) cards, employers' coupons for making deposits of withheld federal taxes, mean that our 10 service centers will scan all FTDs.

Present and future applications of optical character recognition (OCR) equipment in returns processing are particularly exciting. The positive results of 1040EZ scanning tests conducted during this year's tax return filing season led to a decision to scan all EZs, the simplified tax form for certain single taxpayers.

This year an IRS transcriber processed on average about 113 EZs an hour. Tests showed that 750 EZs can be processed during the same hour using OCR equipment, and as many as 1,500 forms could be processed once operators are thoroughly familiar with the system. Scannability tests for 1099 forms and the more complicated 1040A forms are planned for 1984.

During the balance of the 80s, the process of examining tax returns will be automated and we will explore the almost limitless possibilities of laser technology for paperless storage and instantaneous retrieval of returns.

Enforcement efforts against abusive tax shelters received a much needed boost this year, from the injunctive powers authorized by the 1982 Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act and our test of pre-filing notification letters to shelter investors. The IRS went on the offensive against shelters set up not to produce returns on investment dollars but simply to evade legitimate tax.

This year's technological breakthroughs and new law enforcement tools did not interfere with concern for the human factor, the taxpayer behind the tax return. The recommendations of a taxpayer correspondence study provide considerable opportunities for the IRS to make significant changes in how it communicates with taxpayers. The report highlighted systemic problems that contributed to breakdowns in correspondence turnarounds.

We are reviewing all correspondence and notices to make certain they tell taxpayers what we need, why we need it and when we need it. We are committed to speaking clearly, giving specific deadlines for responding to notices and spelling out to the taxpayer the consequences of not responding. Recognizing the critical need to control correspondence until a problem is resolved, key IRS managers developed the idea of an automated correspondence tracking system. Louisville was singled out as the pilot district for the automated system. The test results have been positive, and the computerized system will be added in other districts in 1984.

As a result of population growth, three new IRS districts were added in California this year: Laguna Niguel, Sacramento and San Jose. Since the new districts were created late in the fiscal year, statistics for these offices were not available for this report.

1983 also was a year that concentrated on filling in the skeleton of earlier strategic planning discussions. Working on a strict timetable, strategic initiative teams will draft plans covering all aspects of tax administration in order to direct this agency through this decade and into the 90s. As a result of our strategic planning efforts, we will be an organization with a more clearly defined sense of purpose and direction, ready to deal efficiently and effectively with events of the future.

Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.

Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

This year was one of continued success for the office of Chief Counsel. As Deputy Chief Counsel and as Acting Chief Counsel, I am pleased to report that last year's realignment of the office produced the desired results. The implementation of Revenue Procedure 82-42, which describes the procedures for case handling between Counsel and appeals, and the cooperative management relationship with appeals officers and government attorneys dramatically increased agreement rates in docketed Tax Court cases from 65.2 percent for 1982 to 84.1 percent for 1983.

In the area of tax shelter litigation, although over 100 opinions have been rendered, the government has not lost a single case involving an abusive tax shelter. In most cases, taxpayers who chose to litigate did not fare as well as those who reached agreement with the government. For a second year, our small case program exceeded expectations, enabling us to close more cases under \$10,000 than we received.

In the technical area, our realignment has made us more able to reduce duplicative efforts in coordinating litigating and technical positions. We refined our procedures for setting priorities for development and clearance of regulations in coordination with the Department of the Treasury. Our continuing legal education program in conjunction with New York University enjoyed another year of quality in-house training for significant numbers of specialists and attorneys.

Despite our successes, significant challenges continue to face us. Tax shelter cases represent approximately one-third of the total Tax Court docket and account for over \$1 billion in proposed deficiencies. With the new compliance tools of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982—particularly the injunction procedures and increased penalties that apply to abusive tax shelters—the office of Chief Counsel will continue to assist the IRS as it enters a new phase in its vigorous enforcement efforts against abusive tax shelters.

In view of our added challenges, we have set ambitious goals for ourselves in terms of increasing the number of trials, settlements and published revenue rulings and regulations, while at the same time maintaining the highest standards of legal and professional practice.

We are in the final stages of the computerization of our offices nationwide, including word processing, legal research, case tracking and management controls.

With the talented and dedicated people in Chief Counsel's office, we can look forward with confidence in our ability to accomplish our goals and meet the challenges we face.

Joel Gerber

Joel Gerber
Acting Chief Counsel



Collecting the Revenue

Returns Received

IRS service centers in 1983 processed 171.2 million federal tax returns. Individual income tax returns accounted for 56 percent of all returns filed. Individual taxpayers filed 21.1 million Forms 1040A and 59.2 million Forms 1040. This year the short Form 1040EZ was available to individual taxpayers as well as the short Form 1040A. Nearly 15 million single taxpayers whose income was less than \$50,000 and who met certain other criteria filed the 1040EZ.

Tax Receipts

The IRS collected \$627.2 billion in 1983, a decrease of \$5 billion in gross tax receipts, or 0.8 percent, from 1982. The decline was the first since 1971 and was due mainly to tax reductions under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. The reductions primarily affected individual and corporate income taxes and estate and gift taxes. They were offset somewhat by revenue increases under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 and the Surface Transportation Act of 1982.

Income taxes accounted for about two-thirds of all tax receipts. Individual income taxes of \$349.6 billion reflected a decrease of \$3 billion from the prior year. Corporation income tax receipts were \$61.8 billion, down \$4.2 billion.

Social security, self-employment, federal unemployment and railroad retirement taxes totaled \$173.8 billion, up \$5.1 billion from 1982. The increase reflected an increase in the social security taxable earnings base, increases in the unemployment tax rate and wage base and the extension of social security hospital insurance taxes to federal employees.

Excise taxes declined to \$35.8 billion, a drop of \$1 billion from last year. The decline reflected lower amounts from the windfall profit tax. Receipts included amounts from increased excise taxes on airport and airway users, highway users, cigarettes and telephone service.

Estate and gift taxes decreased by \$1.9 billion to \$6.2 billion.

Type of return		1982	1983
Number of returns	Grand total	170,369	171,174
filed by principal	Income tax, total	133,819	135,021
type of return	Individual	95,482	95,284
(Figures in thousands.	Declaration of estimated tax	31,863	33,080
For details see statistical	Fiduciary	1,964	1,994
table 6).	Partnership	1,561	1,586
	Corporation	2,950	3,078
	Estate tax	135	111
	Gift tax	100	91
	Employment tax	25,835	25,537
	Exempt organizations	444	437
	Employee plans	1,021	752
	Alcohol, tobacco and firearms	575 ^a	582
	Excise tax	829 ^a	1,010
	Supplemental documents ¹	7,556	7,602
	Non-master file returns ²	55	30

¹Includes Forms 1040X, 1120X, 2688, 4868, 7004, 7005, 1041A and 990AR.

²Includes Forms 941M, 941NMI, CT-2, 949, 949A, 990BL, 6069, 1042, 1120DISC and 720M.

^aRevised from previous annual report.

Refunds

The IRS in 1983 paid a total of \$89.8 billion in refunds to 76.8 million taxpayers. In 1982, 74.5 million refunds, totaling \$75.2 billion, were paid. This year refunds to 73.7 million filers of Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ were \$61.2 billion, including interest. Individual refunds averaged \$830, compared to an average of \$769 paid in 1982.

Earned Income Credit

Earned income credits may be claimed by low-income taxpayers who maintain a home for themselves and at least one dependent. In 1983, 6.4 million taxpayers claimed \$1.8 billion in earned income credits. Taxpayers may receive earned income credits in their paychecks rather than waiting for a refund after filing an individual income tax return at the end of the tax year. Employers reported on 27,775 employment tax returns that \$4.2 million had been paid out in advance earned income credits in 1983.

Penalties and Interest

Under the law, the IRS levies penalties for failure to file on time, failure to make tax payments and federal tax deposits when due, payments with bad checks, negligence, fraud and several miscellaneous infractions. In 1983 there were 25.2 million penalty assessments, totaling \$4.6 billion.

The law further stipulates that taxpayers who fail to pay their taxes on time will be charged interest on any balance due. Interest assessed on individual returns totaled \$2.1 billion this year, \$153.8 million of which was abated. Business returns were assessed \$3.6 billion, with abatements of \$1.4 billion.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

This year 23.1 million individual income tax returns, or 24 percent, had total designations of \$35.5 million for the presidential election campaign fund. The cumulative amount credited to the fund since it was started in 1972 is \$361.8 million.

Contributions to Reduce the Public Debt

This year IRS tax forms contained for the first time a message inviting taxpayers to make voluntary contributions to reduce the public debt. Taxpayers were asked to include separate checks made payable to the Bureau of Public Debt with their tax returns. Monies received were credited to a special account for contributions to reduce the public debt. These contributions are deductible on next year's tax returns subject to the limitations on charitable contributions.

Through Sept. 30, 1983, the IRS received about 3,570 voluntary payments totaling some \$347,700.

Child and Spousal Support Collection Program

As required by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, the IRS offset \$176 million from 334,304 1983 individual income tax refunds to pay delinquent child and spousal support obligations. Under an inter-agency agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services, the IRS acts as collection agent for state welfare agencies that supply it with the names of persons delinquent in support payments.

		Percent of 1983 collections	Increase or decrease			
Source			1982	1983	Amount	Percent
Gross internal	Grand total	100	632,240,506	627,246,793	-4,993,713	-0.8
revenue collections	Income taxes, total	65.6	418,599,768	411,407,523	-7,192,245	-1.7
(In thousands of dollars.	Corporation	9.8	65,990,832	61,779,556	-4,211,276	-6.4
For details see statistical	Individual, total	55.7	352,608,936 ¹	349,627,967 ²	-2,980,969	-0.8
table 1.)	Withheld by employers ³	42.4	267,513,089 ³	266,043,347 ²	-1,469,742	-0.5
	Other ³	13.3	85,095,847	83,584,620	-1,511,227	-1.8
	Employment taxes, total	27.7	168,717,936	173,847,854	5,129,918	3.0
	Old-age, survivors', disability and					
	hospital insurance, total	26.5	162,137,919	166,420,846	4,282,927	2.6
	Federal insurance contributions	25.5	154,196,553	159,664,392	5,467,839	3.5
	Self-employment insurance contributions	1.1	7,941,366	6,756,454	-1,184,912	-14.9
	Unemployment insurance	0.7	3,351,128	4,311,582	960,454	28.7
	Railroad retirement	0.5	3,228,889	3,115,427	-113,462	-3.5
	Estate and gift taxes	1.0	8,143,373	6,225,877	-1,917,496	-23.5
	Excise taxes, total	5.7	36,779,428	35,765,538	-1,013,890	-2.8
	Alcohol	0.9	5,459,810	5,634,853	175,043	3.2
	Tobacco	0.7	2,539,495	4,139,810	1,600,314	63.0
	Other	4.1	28,780,124	25,990,876	-2,789,248	-9.7

¹Includes presidential election campaign fund amounting to \$39,030,357.

²Includes presidential election campaign fund amounting to \$35,526,896.

³Estimated collections of individual income tax withheld are not reported separately from old-age, survivors', disability and hospital insurance (OASDHI) taxes on wages and salaries. Similarly, collections of individual income tax not withheld are combined with

OASDHI taxes on self-employment income. The amount of OASDHI tax collections shown is based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended and includes all OASDHI taxes. The estimates shown for the two categories of individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the OASDHI tax estimates from the combined totals reported in table 1.





Examination and Correction Results

As a result of its examination program, the IRS in 1983 recommended additional tax and penalties of \$13.7 billion, an increase of 17.1 percent over 1982. Individual and fiduciary income tax returns accounted for \$3.9 billion, corporate income tax returns for \$7.7 billion, estate and gift tax returns for \$1.4 billion, excise and employment tax returns for \$0.2 billion and windfall profit tax returns for \$0.5 billion.

The examination program also revealed overassessments on 106,389 returns, with refunds of \$0.5 billion.

The IRS examined 1,676,023 returns in 1983. Revenue agents examined 518,927 returns at taxpayers' places of business, a decrease of 35,227 returns from 1982. Tax auditors examined 1,006,579 returns in IRS offices, a decrease of 68,326 returns from last year. The remaining 150,517 returns were examined through correspondence from the service centers, an increase of 47,344 from 1982.

Examination coverage of income, estate and gift tax returns was 1.56 percent of returns filed, compared to 1.63 percent in 1982.

At the same time, however, 930,215 returns were verified or corrected from the service centers, with recommended additional tax and penalties of \$420 million. This was an increase of 214,022 returns over 1982. As a result, total examination contact with taxpayers to examine, verify or correct income, estate and gift tax returns rose to 2.47 percent of returns filed, compared to 2.34 percent in 1982.

Information Returns Program

The IRS information returns program resulted in over 2.9 million taxpayers' being notified in 1983 of potential discrepancies between income reported on their tax returns and income reported on information returns. In addition, 2.6 million taxpayers received notices of apparent failure to file tax returns.

The IRS received 678 million information documents in its tax year 1982 information returns program, including over 173 million Forms W-2 received and processed by the Social Security Administration and 49 million pre-1974 Series E savings bonds from the Bureau of Public Debt. There also were more than 456 million information returns received from businesses and organizations reporting interest, dividends and other payments.

The IRS continues to match almost all information returns submitted on magnetic media to verify that

correct amounts are reported on taxpayers' returns. Over 428 million of the information documents submitted this year were on magnetic media. Of the information returns submitted on paper, approximately 21 percent will be matched and 83 percent of the combined magnetic media and paper receipts will be matched.

Payer Compliance

The IRS implemented a long-range plan in 1983 to ensure payers are in compliance with all information return filing requirements, including the requirement to provide payees with copies of the information returns or notification of payments made. IRS studies have shown that reporting of income by taxpayers on their returns increases when payers submit appropriate information returns.

As part of the long-range plan, the IRS this year created a computer file of all payers who file information returns for future use in identifying nonfilers, issued notices and news releases to inform payers of the filing requirements and the consequences of not complying and provided additional training to IRS employees in the filing requirements and application of the penalty provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982.

Unreported Income Programs

Various studies conducted by the IRS and others have shown a substantial amount of taxable income is not being reported by individuals. The underreporting threatens the integrity of the self-assessment tax system. To increase compliance, the IRS established unreported income programs directed at those taxpayers who do not report all of their income. District and regional information gathering projects focus on significant areas of noncompliance that are not identifiable through conventional return selection methods.

The IRS's 468 district and 20 regional information gathering projects on unreported income resulted in the examination of approximately 19,000 returns and \$207.7 million in additional tax.

Tax Shelter Program

As of Sept. 30, 1983, 334,549 returns with tax shelter issues were in the examination process, an increase of 49,721 returns over the prior year. During 1983, 95,998 returns were closed after examination, with recommended tax and penalties totaling \$1.8 billion.

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) provided new tools to enable the IRS to combat abusive tax shelters. In the past, the IRS concentrated its efforts on identifying, selecting and examining taxpayers' returns that claimed deductions and credits from investments in abusive tax shelters. By aggressively using the new enforcement tools provided by TEFRA, the IRS can now combat abusive tax shelters on the "front-end" by seeking injunctions against abusive promoters and applying promoter penalties. Tax shelter coordinators and special committees have been established throughout the IRS to gather information on promotions being marketed. Injunctive relief was sought or obtained against six abusive tax shelter promotions in 1983.

As part of its front-end approach, the IRS also may issue pre-filing notification letters to investors in abusive shelters to advise them that the purported tax benefits are not allowable and that their returns will be examined if such tax benefits are claimed.

Penalties for negligence, civil or criminal fraud, overvaluation and substantial understatement also are asserted when appropriate.

Tax Protesters Program

The IRS had 36,712 protest returns under examination and had closed 18,159 returns as of Sept. 30, 1983, a 75-percent increase in cases closed over the prior year.

The service centers used updated procedures this year to identify protest returns during processing, and procedures were implemented to assist examiners in asserting a civil penalty, provided under the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, against tax protesters' filing of frivolous documents or returns. The service centers and districts asserted 4,996 frivolous return penalties this year.

W-4 Program

The IRS continued to pursue aggressively the identification of employees who file incorrect withholding allowance certificates, Forms W-4, with employers to avoid having the correct amount of income tax withheld from their wages.

As of Sept. 30, 1983, the IRS adjusted 358,625 Forms W-4 for employees who attempted to abuse or protest the withholding system and whose activities threatened to result in financial loss to the government. The \$500 civil penalty for filing false wage withholding information was asserted in 67,236 cases.

Fraud Program

Continued emphasis on fraud detection during the examination process produced a 30-percent increase in the number of fraud referrals submitted to criminal investigation.

The amount of recommended civil fraud penalties, which equal 50 percent of the entire additional tax due if any part of the underpayment is due to fraud, increased by 337 percent to \$501.1 million. This large increase in the total amount of civil fraud penalties assessed was due mostly to one case, without which the increase would have been 71 percent over the previous year.

Computer Assisted Examination Program

The IRS has a staff of 256 computer audit specialists and managers trained in computer systems, hardware and program languages.

The IRS also is training more computer audit specialists and revenue agents in statistical sampling techniques. In 1983 over \$101 million in tax deficiencies was determined in this manner.

The IRS has a total of 4,902 record retention agreements in effect with taxpayers. Agreements identify those taxpayers who have retained machine-sensible records for use during examinations.

Large Corporations and the Industry Specialization Program

As of Sept. 30, 1983, there were 1,345 large corporations in the coordinated examination program, with recommended tax deficiencies and penalties totaling \$6.2 billion. The coordinated examination program this year implemented its issue tracking system, which will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the program. The system will track issue areas by tax return line items and the time expended on them.

The industry specialization program included 13 designated industries and encompassed 642 coordinated examination cases, with 72 issues being coordinated. The IRS also is conducting industrywide examinations in two other industries.

Windfall Profit Tax

Windfall profit tax liabilities reported on excise tax returns amounted to \$15.7 billion.

During 1983 the IRS completed 6,611 windfall profit tax examinations, resulting in \$452 million in recommended additional tax and penalties. As of Sept. 30, 1983, there were 7,075 windfall profit tax cases in the process of examination.

Research to Improve Compliance

The IRS continued to study computerized selection systems to identify returns with high potential for unreported income and possible abuses in deducting cash and noncash contributions. In addition, a study of the compliance and return characteristics of direct sellers and a congressionally mandated study of the tip income provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 were underway.

The taxpayer compliance measurement program (TCMP) is the IRS's primary long-range research effort to measure overall taxpayer compliance and changes in patterns of noncompliance. This year the IRS concluded examinations for the TCMP survey of tax year 1980 Forms 1120 filed in 1981 and continued TCMP examinations on partnership returns.

International Enforcement

In 1983 examiners trained in the international provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, tax treaties and foreign tax statutes examined 4,615 returns, recommending income adjustments of \$2.4 billion, foreign tax credit changes of \$2 billion and withholding taxes and penalties of \$151 million.

Approximately 325 international examiners in 16 key districts handle examinations of business operations outside the U.S.—the majority involving multinational corporations—and foreign-controlled U.S. business operations where the books and records are maintained or can be made available in this country. The IRS continued to emphasize international compliance activities with respect to tax havens, with expanded attention to operations by individuals, partnerships and trusts. In addition, the involvement of economists and computer audit specialists in the development of international issues increased.

Industrywide Exchanges and Simultaneous Examinations

The simultaneous examination program with income tax treaty partners expanded this year with the addition of Italy. Industrywide exchanges of information continued in the aluminum, banking, grain, forest products, pharmaceutical and petroleum areas. Treaty partners participating in one or more of these exchanges include Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

International Meetings

IRS executives attended three international meetings with income tax treaty partners to discuss

international cooperation and compliance efforts. A key topic at all three meetings was tax havens. IRS executives also met with Mexican tax officials to discuss general international tax issues that affect tax administration in both countries.

Foreign Operations District

The IRS foreign operations district completed nearly 15,000 examinations and recommended additional tax and penalties of over \$130 million. It also collected \$27.8 million in delinquent taxes and secured 18,568 delinquent returns from U.S. taxpayers abroad.

The foreign operations district administers the tax laws for foreign-based taxpayers subject to U.S. taxes whose books and records are in another country. It also is responsible for federal tax matters of residents of U.S. territories, possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The IRS maintains 15 key foreign posts, managed by revenue service representatives who oversee the examination, collection and taxpayer service programs. They also serve as liaisons with foreign tax authorities in both treaty and non-treaty countries.

The IRS administers tax treaties in force between the U.S. and more than 30 other countries and negotiates mutual agreements with treaty partners to resolve cases of otherwise unrelieved double taxation or taxation contrary to tax treaty rules. The IRS also participates in cooperative exchanges of information with foreign tax administrations and other forms of reciprocal assistance.

Collection

During 1983 the IRS collected a total of \$16.2 billion in delinquent taxes. Of that sum, \$6.6 billion was collected as a result of initial billings. The IRS completed action on 3.1 million delinquent accounts that yielded \$9.6 billion in overdue taxes—\$3.8 billion in response to computer notices sent to taxpayers and \$5.8 billion on delinquent accounts. Overdue taxes of \$1 billion were collected when 3.6 million delinquent returns, involving \$5.2 billion in additional assessments, were secured.

Automated Collection System

The IRS successfully tested and placed in operation the pilot of an automated collection system (ACS) in four districts and two service centers in 1983. The pilot consisted of ACS call sites located in St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Nashville and the Kansas City and Memphis Service Centers. Based upon experience gained from the pilots, the IRS is planning a number of enhancements to the system. ACS will



become operational nationwide in 1984, consolidating into 21 ACS call sites the work previously done by local offices.

When fully operational, ACS will produce an annual savings of 1,700 staff years within collection. As a result of this improvement, an increase of \$180 million in annual revenues is expected.

ACS combines virtually paperless computer processing, automatic telephone dialing, direct entry of case history data and immediate access to case information. The system is designed to process delinquent accounts and delinquent return cases more efficiently and quickly, increase productivity and shorten the time between when a balance-due return is filed and contact is made with the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative.

Service Center Collection

The service center collection branches, which handle return delinquency and balance-due notices, are the first step to communicate with taxpayers who have not filed their tax returns or paid their taxes on time. The service center collection branches' action each year on several million taxpayer responses to notice inquiries is an important part of the collection mission.

During recent years, the function of the service center collection branches in processing taxpayer accounts and investigations has been expanded. Many procedures that were previously performed in the districts have been moved to the service centers, including the monitoring of employers' monthly tax returns, insolvency case processing and the control, maintenance and monitoring of 100-percent penalty cases.

As the automated collection system (ACS) is phased into the 21 call sites and the service centers, the service center collection branches are assuming new responsibilities. ACS action requests, letters, notices and terminal input are functions of the service center collection branches, which also will take over manually monitored installment agreements, pre-assessment agreements, non-master file adjustment monitoring and several other duties with the phase-out of the collection office function. Moving these programs to the service centers will allow the district offices to concentrate their resources on revenue officer contacts with delinquent taxpayers.

District Collection

The district collection functions process delinquent accounts and handle delinquent return investigations not resolved by notices from the service centers. In 1983 district collection functions

	1982	1983
Results of direct		
Delinquent taxes collected¹		
enforcement on		
From delinquent accounts	\$3,952.4	\$5,760.3
delinquent accounts		
From notices	\$3,108.1	\$3,793.3
and returns		
From delinquent returns secured	\$ 330.8	\$1,006.9
Delinquent returns secured²		
By collection	1,668.7	3,609.7
By examination	39.2	37.2
Additional tax, penalty and interest assessed on delinquent returns (Net of prepaid credits)¹		
By collection	\$2,361.1	\$5,211.1
By examination	\$ 59.1	\$ 93.5

¹millions

²thousands

served 1.4 million notices of levy, filed 811,532 notices of federal tax lien and made 15,554 seizures.

Most delinquent account and return investigations are first assigned to district clerical and paraprofessional employees in the collection office function, which in 1983 disposed of 53 percent of delinquent accounts and 60 percent of delinquent return investigations. The collection office function, however, is being replaced by the automated collection system, which will be fully operational in 1984.

More difficult delinquent accounts and return investigations that could not be resolved in the collection office function were referred to the collection field function. This year revenue officers in the field function disposed of 506,501 delinquent return investigations and 1,384,786 delinquent accounts.

Efforts to Improve Collection

The IRS initiated several new studies, programs and equipment procurements that, coupled with increased staffing, will allow it to deal more effectively with increases in delinquent accounts and return delinquencies.

The President's fiscal year 1983 budget contained a revenue initiative that provided the IRS with 4,000 additional staff years and overtime staffing to accelerate revenue collection and address rising accounts receivable and delinquent return inventories. The additional staffing helped the IRS to collect increased revenues in 1983 of \$5.6 billion from active delinquent accounts and \$1 billion from delinquent returns.

The IRS completed the field work on a research project to determine whether revenue yield can be increased if the accounts of identifiable groups of taxpayers are handled differently. Over 40,000 individual income tax delinquent accounts were handled in six different ways. All cases received the same first notice of delinquency. Then the delinquent taxpayers were dealt with in various ways, such as varying the timing of subsequent notices, using telephone calls instead of sending certain notices or offering installment arrangements. The cases are being analyzed to see what correlations exist among the different treatments and taxpayer characteristics. Final results will be available in 1984.

Returns compliance programs were conducted nationwide to identify delinquencies in windfall profit, highway use, unemployment and environmental taxes. There also were various returns compliance programs initiated by IRS district offices and conducted locally.

Criminal Investigation

IRS criminal investigation continued its aggressive efforts to identify and investigate areas of noncompliance with the tax laws. The IRS increased its participation in grand jury investigations, where cases frequently involved fraudulent tax shelters, narcotics traffickers or organized crime figures. In addition, criminal investigation directed more investigative effort toward international financial transactions, since the use of foreign bank accounts and business entities, especially in tax haven countries, is becoming more frequent. For years such activity was common in investigations of major drug

		General enforcement program				Special enforcement program			Grand total
		Illegal tax protesters	Fraudulent tax shelters	Other	Total	Narcotics related	Other	Total	
Results of	Investigations initiated	714	152	3035	3901	826	1183	2009	5910
criminal investigation	Investigations completed	590	183	2973	3746	776	1263	2039	5785
activity	Prosecution recommendations	353	108	1058	1519	421	670	1091	2610
	Indictments and informations	211	44	789	1044	265	492	757	1801
	Pleas of guilty and nolo contendere	73	20	654	747	125	325	450	1197
	Convictions after trial	95	14	85	194	42	59	101	295
	Number sentenced	168	30	822	1020	165	461	626	1646
	Percent receiving prison sentences	82	80	54.9	60	87	65.9	71	64

traffickers, but now more and more international financial activity is turning up in investigations of taxpayers in the legal sector of the economy. There also were more investigations of violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, which requires certain financial institutions to report large currency transactions to the IRS.

General Enforcement Program

About 54 percent of criminal investigation resources was used in the general enforcement program, which provides criminal tax enforcement in areas where income is earned primarily from legal activities. The illegal tax protester movement continued to be a primary concern and received particular emphasis. Other emphasis areas were fraudulent tax shelters and multiple refund schemes. About 43 percent of the investigations initiated in the general enforcement program resulted from referrals from the examination function, which often detects indications of fraud during the examination of individuals and businesses. Effects of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 began to be felt with more substantial penalties for tax crimes, changes in the administrative summons process that expedite investigations and provisions in the tax shelter area for injunctive relief and promoter penalties.

Special Enforcement Program

The special enforcement program identifies and investigates persons who violate the tax laws while deriving substantial income from illegal activities. Emphasis was placed this year on investigations of major narcotics traffickers and organized crime figures and on participation in such investigations with other federal law enforcement agencies. The IRS made a substantial contribution to the federal effort against narcotics trafficking, especially in the Florida area, and also joined with other federal agencies in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces created by the President to attack the growing drug trafficking problem. IRS participation in inter-agency investigations allows criminals to be charged with tax violations, often when charges for other violations are weak or not possible. IRS documentation of financial gain helps emphasize the extent of criminal activity in illegal ventures, thereby strengthening the nontax case and providing the basis for seizing assets acquired with the profits of crime.

Employee Plans

The IRS issued 135,234 advance determination letters on the qualification of corporate and self-employed plans during 1983. In addition, 22,024 returns were examined to determine whether plans are operating

in accordance with the previously approved plan document, verify employers' allowable deductions for contributions to plans and assure that the rights and benefits of plan participants are protected.

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) made a number of significant changes in the law pertaining to employee plans. The IRS issued several notices to the public to facilitate the submission of plan amendments to comply with the changes made by TEFRA. One of these, Notice 83-12, announced that the IRS will begin issuing determination letters for plans drafted or amended to comply with TEFRA. The notice permits plans to contain delayed effective dates for the TEFRA plan provisions, provided the effective dates are no later than the applicable TEFRA deadlines. This procedure lessens the administrative burden on plan sponsors, employers and the IRS by allowing plans to become TEFRA approved at the same time they are amended for other reasons, thus reducing the need for dual submissions of amendment applications.

Revised application forms and accompanying instructions for requesting determination letters on defined benefit plans (Form 5300), defined contribution plans (Form 5301) and collectively bargained plans (Form 5303) were issued during the year. The application forms were revised to incorporate changes in the law, establish uniformity in the forms, improve the instructions and guidelines to enhance the quality of the submission and emphasize to the public certain salient areas that should be carefully reviewed before an application is submitted.

The IRS and the Department of Labor signed a revised coordinated compliance agreement on April 18, 1983, to improve coordination between the two agencies. As a result of the implementation of streamlined procedures for the exchange of information, there now is additional coordination on those cases where both agencies are involved and less likelihood of the duplication of examinations.

Revenue Procedure 83-14 was issued during the year to implement a "one-stop service" concept for compliance with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 relating to plan terminations. Under this procedure, an applicant for a terminating defined benefit plan who is required to inform the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) of this action and also seeks a determination letter from IRS will be required to file only with the PBGC to obtain one-stop service.

The IRS continued to place emphasis on the returns selection process to ensure examination of those plans that reflect the highest audit potential. During 1983 a computer classification program was initiated to select such plans' returns for examination. Minimum audit presence was

maintained in all return classes to achieve across-the-board coverage, with special emphasis on terminated plans and multi-employer plans.

Centralization of the employee plans/exempt organizations key district offices was completed during the year. This reorganization will result in cost savings through improved efficiency and effectiveness of operations with no reduction in the level of service provided to the public.

Exempt Organizations

During 1983, five revenue rulings and procedures were issued or revised and 326 technical advice memoranda were issued. The IRS also acted on 53,947 applications, reapplications and requests for rulings from organizations and examined 22,403 exempt organizations returns.

On May 24, 1983, the Supreme Court issued its decision in the consolidated cases of *Bob Jones University v. U.S.* and *Goldsboro Christian Schools, Inc. v. U.S.* in which it ruled that educational institutions practicing racial discrimination based on religious beliefs are not charitable in the common-law sense and, therefore, not entitled to federal income tax exemption. The Court's decision affirmed the IRS interpretation announced in Revenue Ruling 71-447, which is applicable in both the exemption application process and in the examination program.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear in the spring of 1984 the case of *Regan v. Wright*, which concerns standing to sue the IRS over the adequacy of the standards utilized to determine which private schools are, in fact, racially discriminatory. An adverse decision in this case could affect the administration of the Internal Revenue Code provisions applicable to private schools, particularly if the ultimate outcome is an injunction against the IRS similar to the 1980 orders in *Green v. Regan*.

The suit filed by Abortion Rights Mobilization, Inc., alleging that the Catholic Church violates the provisions of its tax exemption by campaigning for anti-abortion candidates, continued. The plaintiffs allege violations of the First and Fifth Amendments, claiming that the IRS has failed to enforce against the Catholic Church the restrictions on political activity by charities.

In the case of *Taxation with Representation of Washington v. Regan*, the Supreme Court found that the different lobbying restrictions for section 501(c)(3) charities and section 501(c)(19) veterans' organizations were not unconstitutional. The Supreme Court found that the different lobbying restrictions neither infringed upon any First or Fifth Amendment rights nor attempted to regulate any First Amendment activity.

Office Hours: Monday-Friday
8:30 am-4:45 pm

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAXPAYER



Assisting the Taxpayer

Problem Resolution Program

The IRS problem resolution program (PRP) served two purposes during 1983. First, the program assured that taxpayers had someplace to turn when the system failed, someone to step in and make sure that problems were not lost in the system's cracks or overlooked. Throughout the year, PRP provided taxpayers with an advocate to assure that their problems and complaints were resolved promptly and correctly. Second, PRP also enabled the IRS to identify organizational, procedural and systemic problems and take corrective action when and where needed.

The taxpayer ombudsman is on the Commissioner's immediate staff and administered PRP nationwide. As an advocate for taxpayers, the taxpayer ombudsman represented taxpayers' interests and concerns within the IRS decision-making process. In addition, the ombudsman was the taxpayers' representative on the committee assigned with developing tax forms and related instructions.

This year 306,000 taxpayer problems were resolved by PRP. These problems were handled through problem resolution officers (PROs) located in each district, service center and regional office. During 1983 PROs continued to provide personalized service to taxpayers whose problems were not resolved satisfactorily through normal channels.

The PROs also continued to analyze the taxpayer problems handled by PRP so that the underlying causes—organizational, procedural and systemic failings—could be identified and corrected. As a result, many changes were made that improved the IRS's efficiency and responsiveness to the public.

Write, Call or Walk In

During 1983 the IRS responded to about 41.7 million telephone calls from taxpayers about their tax rights and obligations, including 1.9 million Tele-Tax and Tax-Dial inquiries. There also were 7.2 million walk-in contacts, including over 39,500 from the outreach program (for more information on the outreach program, see "Taxpayer Education" on p. 20) and 148,000 written inquiries from taxpayers. Overall the IRS answered 49.1 million requests for assistance, an increase of more than 1.7 million inquiries from 1982.

More than 55 percent of these inquiries occurred between Jan. 1 and mid-April—23 million telephone calls, including Tele-Tax and Tax-Dial, 4.2 million walk-in inquiries, including outreach, and 54,000 items of correspondence. During this same period, a quality check of telephone responses revealed an overall accuracy rate of 98 percent.



Telephone Assistance

During the 1983 tax return filing period, the toll-free telephone system handled almost all the information request calls IRS received. Taxpayer service representatives answered more than 88 percent of these telephone calls without referral. IRS specialists answer calls that require computer research or advanced technical knowledge. This year 3.8 million taxpayer account and problem resolution referrals and 2.2 million technical referrals were handled.

Special equipment allows hearing-impaired taxpayers throughout the U.S., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to receive toll-free tax assistance, and 1,583 taxpayers received such assistance in 1983.

The IRS also went nationwide with a new telephone assistance service, Tele-Tax. For users of push-button phones, this service offered more than 140 tapes on tax topics 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Subjects included filing requirements, itemized deductions and tax credits. In 1983, 1.8 million taxpayers used this service. A similar service for callers with rotary-dial telephones, Tax-Dial, was tested in 15 cities during the 1983 filing period and will be available nationwide in 1984.

Walk-In Service

The IRS offered walk-in taxpayer assistance at inner-city, business-district, suburban and rural locations in 389 permanent offices. Seventy temporary offices were opened especially to accommodate the 1983 filing period traffic. The IRS also provided foreign language tax assistance at 116 of its 459 taxpayer service offices. Over 43,800 libraries, banks and Postal Service locations also helped distribute more than 317 million tax forms and instructions.

Disaster Assistance

In 244 counties within 12 states affected by floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and other emergencies and major disasters in 1983, the IRS provided help to taxpayers in preparing amended returns and casualty loss claims and in getting their refunds faster.

Taxpayer Education

The IRS educational program to help junior high and high school students understand their tax rights and responsibilities continued to be popular. In 1983, to supplement its "Understanding Taxes" course, the IRS filled more than 29,000 orders for materials from all 50 states. The course material reached more than five million students. Additionally, 44 state departments of education agreed to expand the program and participate in an IRS project to develop videotape programs and a teacher training package.

IRS educational efforts extended far beyond the

classroom. Workshops were conducted for more than 34,000 small business owners and there were 187 institutes for tax practitioners.

The IRS initiated an outreach program this year to provide income tax assistance to a broader segment of the population. Outreach sessions were conducted by IRS employees and offered group income tax assistance through self-help classes and seminars in communities not serviced by volunteer programs. Outreach sessions were held at times convenient to taxpayers, such as during or after normal work hours or on weekends. During the 1983 filing period, outreach assistance was provided to over 39,500 taxpayers at some 2,300 sessions held at more than 2,000 sites throughout the country.

The IRS volunteer income tax assistance program recruits, trains and supports volunteers who assist with the preparation of tax returns for low-income, elderly, non-English speaking, handicapped and military taxpayers. This year 266,000 federal income tax returns were prepared by 35,000 volunteers. The tax counseling for the elderly program, which began in 1980, authorizes the IRS to enter into agreements with nonprofit organizations to provide free tax help to individuals age 60 and over, using volunteers who are reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. During 1983 this program's nearly 15,000 volunteers prepared 145,000 federal income tax returns.

Informing Taxpayers

Three IRS tax clinics were televised nationwide during the 1983 filing season. A two-hour show, "Tax Break for 1983," was aired by 210 public broadcasting stations; 198 Spanish language stations broadcast a one-hour tax clinic in Spanish, "Llego la Hora"; and 300 cable stations carried "Taxes at 55: You've Finally Arrived," which was aimed at taxpayers 55 and older. The three programs reached 3.6 million households with information on how to complete tax returns and allowed those watching to call a toll-free number if they had questions.

IRS public service announcements received an estimated \$7.6 million of free radio and local television air time. The IRS also sent taxpayer information materials to many national and specialized publications on various topics, including the new compliance provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, the new 1040EZ tax form and the Tele-Tax and outreach taxpayer assistance programs.

The National Office and 76 field locations issued almost 2,500 news releases and responded to nearly 17,000 media inquiries.

Forms and Publications

To reduce the paperwork burden on taxpayers, the IRS introduced the new Form 1040EZ for the 1983 filing period. Used by over 15 million single taxpayers, the 1040EZ is shorter and easier to complete than Form 1040A.

For the 1984 filing period, the IRS introduced a substantially revised Form 1040A. The revised form includes lines for deducting payments made to an individual retirement account and for taking child- and dependent-care-expense credits. The changes are expected to increase the number of taxpayers who can use Form 1040A instead of the more complicated 1040.

IRS public hearings in Houston, Indianapolis and Port Washington, N.Y., provided valuable suggestions on how to simplify tax forms and instructions. The IRS received other suggestions in response to the Commissioner's message in this year's tax form packages and to a notice published in the Federal Register. Many of these suggestions were adopted, and others are being considered for possible inclusion in future years' forms.

The IRS distributed many taxpayer information publications free of charge, including 3.9 million copies of "Your Federal Income Tax," 1.8 million copies of the "Tax Guide for Small Business," 724,000 copies of the "Farmer's Tax Guide" and 99,600 copies of the "Tax Guide for Commercial Fishermen." Additional tax materials were furnished to 8.1 million taxpayers, 210,000 tax practitioners and 478,000 employers. The IRS publishes more than 90 booklets—three in Spanish—on specific tax topics.





Managing the System

Internal Audit

As a result of management actions on 1983 internal audits, the IRS derived \$178 million in additional revenue and cost savings. Long-term actions to implement internal audit recommendations will realize an additional \$917 million.

The IRS spent approximately 61 percent of its direct internal audit time in 1983 reviewing the processing of returns, collection of tax revenues and enforcement of the tax laws. More than 60 percent of internal audit time was devoted to 25 coordinated audits, which evaluated IRS programs on a national or regional basis. These audits resulted in more efficient operations, more effective programs and procedures and stronger internal controls.

Abstracts of internal audit findings were distributed monthly to IRS officials to alert them to areas that may need increased management attention. In addition, top management also received reports on the implementation and effectiveness of actions taken in response to General Accounting Office reviews of IRS activities.

Internal Security

Investigations by the internal security division resulted in the arrest or indictment of 126 taxpayers and tax practitioners and 84 current or former IRS employees. There were convictions or guilty pleas in the cases of 336 individuals arrested or indicted in 1983 or earlier. Of these convictions, 27 were for bribery, 34 for assault and 190 for fraudulent receipt of unemployment compensation by IRS employees. The rest involved embezzlement, impersonation of a federal officer, narcotics and other offenses.

The internal security division completed 7,178 background investigations of employees during the year and conducted police record checks on all persons considered for temporary appointments. These investigations and record searches resulted in the rejection of 64 job applicants and administrative actions against 239 employees. Internal security also conducted 690 investigations of alleged employee misconduct. In those investigations where management action was completed, 192 employees were exonerated or there were insufficient grounds to take administrative action, and 382 were subject to some type of disciplinary action.

Assaults and threats against IRS employees increased from 485 in 1982 to 531 in 1983.

Integrity Program

To deter waste, fraud and abuse, IRS Inspection completed 35 audits of highly vulnerable areas, such as activities where cash is handled and where control

weaknesses increase the potential for integrity breaches. As a result of these audits, controls have been strengthened over the collection and deposit of delinquent taxes and the handling of salary checks and returned refund checks.

Inspection conducted 271 integrity probes and tests of high-risk activities. An integrity probe is an investigation initiated by Inspection when there is potential for misconduct that could affect IRS integrity. A noteworthy example is the nationwide investigation of fraudulent unemployment claims by IRS employees, which was initiated within the IRS in 1981 and then expanded nationwide throughout the Treasury Department. In coordination with the Department of Labor, computer matches were made of unemployment records and IRS payroll records. So far the investigation has resulted in 490 current and former employees' being referred for prosecution, with 219 prosecutions completed and \$139,000 recovered through restitutions and fines. The IRS investigation prompted other federal agencies to take similar action.

Another integrity probe involved reported bribe overtures made to revenue officers conducting checks to determine if businesses had filed the appropriate returns. The investigation uncovered 13 bribes made by 18 taxpayers or taxpayer representatives. So far six taxpayers have pled guilty to bribery charges. Legal action is pending against 12 other individuals, and over \$160,000 in tax revenue is being assessed against businesses and individuals.

Inspection conducted internal control seminars nationwide to increase employee recognition of integrity matters, develop a better understanding of the role and responsibilities of Inspection and increase management's understanding of its internal control responsibilities.

In addition, Inspection advised 18,232 employees of potential corruption hazards through awareness presentations, internal control seminars and conferences with all levels of management.

Disclosure

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act requests showed a slight decline from the previous year, as the IRS responded to 11,837 requests in calendar year 1982. The freedom of information reading room in the National Office processed an additional 16,488 requests for documents, also a slight decline from the previous year. Disclosures of tax information were made to various authorized parties, including federal, state and local agencies. Among these disclosures were 4,194 made to the Department of Justice and other federal agencies for enforcement of nontax laws, 244 million to federal agencies for statistical purposes and 74.2 million to state tax agencies for tax

administration purposes. There was a major increase in disclosures this year to federal, state and local agencies for child-support enforcement as required by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, with approximately 1.1 million disclosures, compared to 213,039 in 1981.

Director of Practice

The principal responsibility of the director of practice is the administration and enforcement of the regulations governing representation of taxpayers before the IRS. In 1983 the administration of the special enrollment examination, processing of applications for enrollment to practice before the IRS and hearing appeals from determinations of ineligibility to engage in limited practice under Revenue Procedure 81-38 were transferred from the assistant commissioner (examination) to the director of practice.

The director of practice this year took 90 disciplinary actions against attorneys, certified public accountants, enrolled agents, enrolled actuaries and others because of misconduct in practice before the IRS. These actions included seven disbarments, 32 suspensions, 49 reprimands and two resignations, and eight were the result of formal hearings before an administrative law judge. The allegations of misconduct that gave rise to disciplinary actions were received from the IRS, taxpayers, professional organizations and tax practitioners.

In 1983 almost 6,000 individuals participated in the special enrollment examination, and 1,937 were enrolled to practice before the IRS, bringing the total number of enrollees to more than 32,000.

Research

Updated and expanded estimates of the amount of income taxes individuals and corporations should but do not pay were published in 1983. The research for these estimates provided a foundation for the development of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982.

The IRS is continuing its research to identify ways of supplementing or improving the discriminant function (DIF) system used to select returns for examination. Various computer selection systems for identifying returns with high potential for unreported income are being studied, as are systems for identifying taxpayers liable for filing returns or information returns. Formulas have been developed in several examination classes that will increase productivity materially, and new formulas for identifying individual return delinquencies are being implemented. The IRS also is researching techniques

to identify the audit issues associated with selected returns and studying alternatives to the DIF system, such as multiple regression techniques, to improve the effectiveness of the returns selection system.

The taxpayer compliance measurement program (TCMP) is the IRS's primary long-range research effort to measure overall taxpayer compliance and changes in patterns of noncompliance. This year the IRS completed examinations for the TCMP survey of corporate returns processed during 1981 having assets under \$10 million. Stage two of a four-stage survey of exempt organizations that were active as of December 1979 was completed and stage three was begun. For the first time, a comprehensive TCMP survey of partnerships (Forms 1065) processed during 1982 was started. In addition, an updated survey of tax year 1982 individual tax returns was initiated.

The IRS conducts other types of compliance research, some of which focuses on specific Internal Revenue Code sections. Studies were completed on deferred adverse tax consequences, such as the recapture of erroneously claimed new residence credits, stock sales disclosed by dividend cessation, stock basis reduced by nontaxable distributions and full absorption inventory costing. Monitoring systems were designed for chapter 11 bankruptcies and for the once-in-a-lifetime exclusion of gain on sale of a residence. Research also was completed on the reporting of nonemployee compensation on Form 1099NEC, feasibility of an issue tracking system for examined returns and responsiveness of taxpayers to notices of income underreporting.

Alternatives to the traditional transcription of tax returns also are being considered. Favorable results from a study of optical scanning of hand-printed Forms 1040EZ led to adoption nationwide of the scannable 1040EZ for tax year 1983. Proposals for filing computer-prepared individual income tax returns were announced in the Federal Register. These proposals include filing of returns on magnetic media as well as filing on standardized answer sheets compatible with optical character recognition equipment.

The IRS has developed a better method for computerized identification of falsely claimed refunds. These refunds are tagged in the questionable refund program before checks leave the office. In addition, a returns selection and resource allocation model has been developed for employee plans examination activities.

Improved research techniques also are being developed to provide better analyses of existing IRS systems and taxpayer behavior toward these systems. Major efforts underway include development of a resource allocation model, a taxpayer opinion survey, measurement of the



taxpayer paperwork burden and encouragement of outside researchers to conduct more tax administration research.

Strategic Management System

As part of the 1982 reorganization, a planning council was created to provide overall guidance to the IRS.

Comprising the Commissioner, Chief Counsel and other high ranking IRS executives, the council instituted a strategic management system that integrates planning systems and assures top management guidance. Major components of the system include periodic assessment of significant trends affecting tax administration, development of key long-term objectives or strategic directions and identification of programs or initiatives to move the IRS in the desired direction. The strategic management system also guides the IRS's automatic data processing planning, research agenda and budget.

Computer Services

The IRS made significant progress in 1983 in applying state-of-the-art technology to its processing equipment. In June a contract was awarded for the replacement of the service center direct data entry system with a distributed input system. This new system will be able to accommodate predicted workload increases, changing filing patterns and other changes. In January 1984, the first phase, covering the information returns program and the business master file, will be implemented nationwide. In January 1985, the second phase, covering the individual master file and remaining applications, will be implemented.

The IRS also began to use optical character recognition (OCR) to convert data from various tax forms in place of the traditional key entry methods. Page readers are being installed at the 10 service centers to read federal tax deposits, and 1983 Forms 1040EZ will be processed by OCR. Efforts are underway to acquire highly sophisticated multi-font scanners for processing other tax returns and documents. OCR remittance processing devices also will be acquired to read tax-due notices automatically and speed up processing of remittances.

As part of its continuing effort to modernize tax processing facilities and computer equipment, the IRS embarked upon a program to replace aging terminals and communications equipment at the service centers and field offices. The replacement terminals will be more reliable and will have the capability of being used for several different tax processing functions. Two other equipment modernizations were initiated in 1983 and will be completed in 1984. These involve the replacement of the high-speed, non-impact printers at the service centers and two computer systems at the National Computer Center.

Emphasis also has been placed on increasing productivity through the use of office automation technology.



Progress was made on the IRS's three-phase, long-range plan to replace obsolete computer equipment. Equipment for the first phase, the service center replacement system, was installed at all service centers. In addition, several applications were implemented at each of the centers. The remaining application processes are scheduled for complete conversion by January 1985. The second phase, the microfilm replacement system, was implemented at all service centers. This system automated IRS's research process by providing on-line name and address research and overnight extraction of tax account data from the master file at the National Computer Center. The master file replacement system, the third and final phase, also was successfully completed during 1983 at the National Computer Center.

Office Automation

As part of its overall effort to improve productivity through technology, the IRS this year established an office automation program. The new program promotes office automation technology and skills through a variety of projects, including computer literacy training for employees, office automation studies and a special procurement contract for consolidated purchase of mini and microcomputers. The contracts provide the IRS with the flexibility of ordering these small computers with varying configurations and software packages. These contracts will satisfy user needs more quickly, ensure hardware standardization and software portability, significantly reduce systems design and development costs and provide compatible systems throughout

the IRS.

The IRS also established an ad hoc human resources technology group to focus on the human factors involved in planning and implementing automated systems.

Automated Financial System

The IRS began modernizing its automated financial management system this year. The new system will integrate budget preparation, plan execution, accounting and reporting. The automated financial system will improve the timeliness and quality of financial information, thereby improving IRS's management of its over \$3-billion budget.

Payroll/Personnel System

The IRS continued to modernize its payroll/personnel system. The new system provides for on-line input and error resolution of payroll/personnel documents from terminals located in IRS offices. The transmission of data rather than the movement of paper documents greatly improves productivity and will result in substantial staff year savings.

Cash Management

The IRS continued to improve its cash management procedures this year, producing interest savings to the government. A notable achievement was the acceleration of the daily cash-deposit cycle from 48 hours to one workday. This also was the fourth successive year in which the IRS reduced the time period needed to deposit all of the April 15 tax receipts.

Productivity Improvement

Efforts continued during 1983 to improve productivity. A productivity enhancement fund provided seed money for 17 demonstrations of productivity improvement ideas. A management-generated savings system offered an incentive to identify savings by providing managers some freedom to use for other purposes a portion of any savings that they achieve. Employee participation in work management, known as quality circles, was adopted for IRS use this year. The improved work methods developed by the quality circles are expected to result in additional productivity savings.

Records Management

Because of the sharply rising cost of tax return storage and retrieval, the IRS is seeking more efficient

and technologically innovative ways of storing and accessing its growing files of tax records. A test of electronic data transmission of tax return requests between the Fresno Service Center and the San Bruno Federal Archives and Records Center has begun.

The IRS also is exploring the feasibility of converting paper tax document images to a digital electronic format and storing the images on optical laser disks. A research project is planned for the Fresno Service Center beginning with 1984 return filings. The test system will scan and image the 940 and 1040 series of returns.

Master File

The number of taxpayer accounts on the individual master file had grown to 124.4 million by July 1983, a 1.7-percent increase over July 1982. The business master file as of July had grown to 25.2 million active and inactive accounts, a 6.4-percent increase over the previous year. During the year ended June 30, 1983, the National Computer Center processed 558.3 million individual and business master file transactions.

Statistics of Income

The IRS issued statistics of income (SOI) publications in 1983 on individual income tax returns for 1981, partnership returns for 1980, sole proprietorships for 1981 and corporate income tax returns for 1980. Corporate source books for 1980 and four issues of the quarterly SOI Bulletin also were issued. The SOI Bulletin presents key data in advance of, or instead of, more detailed SOI reports.

SOI publications can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The IRS provided statistical data to the Department of the Treasury's office of tax analysis and the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation for use in estimating revenue and analyzing existing and proposed legislation and to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce for use in updating the national income and product accounts.

Labor Relations

The IRS and the National Treasury Employees Union, which represents 70,000 IRS employees, experimented with the concept of cooperative discussions for reviewing issues and resolving disputes informally. This informal process contributed considerably to the development and successful implementation of such productivity improvement programs as incentive pay, quality

circles, workforce redeployment and alternative work schedules. The improved relationship also resulted in resource savings by reducing the number of grievances, unfair labor practice charges and other labor litigation disputes.

Training

The IRS this year tested systems to bring computer-based training to its service center and district office employees. In addition to saving travel and per-diem costs, computer-based training maintains trainee performance at or above existing levels and increases the job relatedness and amount of training that can be accomplished. The system also will significantly reduce training costs and increase productivity. Based on the success of the pilot demonstrations, the IRS is proceeding with plans to implement both the service center and district office systems.

To support implementation of the automated collection system, comprehensive training programs for technicians and managers were developed. Central to the training is a hands-on training file of simulated cases, which integrates many necessary skills, such as knowledge of tax law and collection procedures and operation of the keyboard and terminal. In addition, employees received training on how to deal with the stresses that often accompany automated work environments.

Computer literacy training courses also were developed for executives, managers and analysts.

Helping Other Countries

The IRS provided long-term tax administration advisory assistance to Costa Rica, Egypt, Honduras, Jordan, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone and Trinidad and Tobago. A short-term project was conducted in Ecuador. The Agency for International Development funded the projects, except those in Saudi Arabia and Trinidad and Tobago, which were funded by their respective governments. Assistance was provided to Mexico in developing an audit training program.

This year 291 officials from 74 countries visited the IRS for orientation and observation programs. Since 1963 over 6,890 visitors from 147 countries have participated in these programs. The IRS also presented two seven-week seminars in tax administration management for tax officials from seven countries.

IRS executives participated in the Inter-American Center for Tax Administrators' (CIAT) XVII General Assembly in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. IRS Commissioner Egger was a member of the CIAT Executive Council.



The office of Chief Counsel is primarily a field function, with approximately 70 percent of its attorneys located in 49 district counsel offices under the overall direction of seven regional counsel. The regional counsel also direct seven regional directors of appeals who oversee the activities of appeals officers in almost 100 locations across the country.

Field attorneys in regional and district offices provide a full range of legal services to the regional commissioners and service center and district directors. They represent the IRS in litigation before the Tax Court and provide advice on criminal tax cases, tax collections, refund litigation, summons enforcement, labor relations and other legal matters.

Counsel and appeals will open new offices in California as counterparts to the three newly formed IRS districts in that state. Counsel and appeals also are striving to use their limited resources more efficiently by sharing office equipment and library and conference facilities wherever possible.

Revenue Procedure 82-42 has proved to be a practical and productive mechanism for the disposition of docketed Tax Court cases. The appeals docketed agreement rate increased by almost a third from 1982 to 1983. During that same period, Tax Court case disposals increased by about 20 percent, while the total number of cases pending increased by eight percent.

New procedures in the small case area also produced tangible results. For the first time in several years, case closings in this category exceeded receipts—by 1370 cases—for the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1983.

Over 76,400 taxpayers requested appeals to resolve disputed tax cases administratively during 1983. Appeals officers conducted conferences with taxpayers at 38 appeals offices, 60 suboffices and hundreds of other locations to resolve tax controversies, without litigation, in a way that was fair and impartial to both the government and the taxpayer.

Appeals' agreement rate on cases docketed before the Tax Court increased from 57.1 percent in 1981 to 65.2 percent in 1982 to 84.1 percent in 1983. Of nondocketed cases, appeals settled 85.4 percent. The increased number of agreements avoided unnecessary litigation for both taxpayers and the government and resulted in earlier tax collections. Extra time spent on resolving cases and increased receipts, however, did increase nondocketed and docketed inventory from 48,862 cases in 1982 to 59,963 in 1983, and proposed additional tax liability in inventory increased from \$12.2 billion to \$16.5 billion.

Appeals closed 11,986 tax shelter cases in 1983, 53 percent more than in 1982. The agreement rate was 72 percent, up from 66 percent last year. Appeals closed 4,177 docketed tax shelter cases agreed, an increase of 221 percent over last year. These cases reduced the rate of increase in the Tax Court's tax shelter inventory by approximately 44 percent.

Appeals settled 81.6 percent, up from 77.3 percent last year, of cases with proposed deficiencies exceeding \$1 million. Although these large cases accounted for 86.6 percent of total dollars in inventory, they comprised only 2.7 percent of total cases in inventory.

Small cases involving deficiencies of less than \$2,500 comprised 27.2 percent of total cases in inventory, but they accounted for less than two percent of total dollars in inventory. Of these small cases, 93.3 percent were settled by appeals, up from 85 percent last year.

Corporation and Individual Tax

The corporation and individual tax divisions issue letter rulings and technical advice memoranda that interpret and apply the tax laws to specific sets of facts. The rulings divisions also respond to general information requests and are responsible for the development of revenue rulings and revenue procedures that are published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

During the year, the divisions issued 263 revenue rulings and revenue procedures and 34,987 letter rulings and technical advice memoranda, including 25,776 requests for changes in accounting methods and periods.

A significant revenue ruling issued this year disallowed the use of the rule of 78's as a method of accounting for interest income and deductions. Another ruling presented factual situations that distinguish between qualified charitable contributions and nondeductible tuition payments made to organizations that operate private schools. And to eliminate uncertainties in computing yield for arbitrage restriction purposes under section 103(c), the IRS announced that it would not seek Supreme Court review of the 1982 court of appeals decision in *State of Washington v. Commissioner*.

The corporation tax division oversees the activities of the art advisory panel and the art print advisory panel. The panels are composed of prominent art authorities associated with major museums, universities and dealerships. The panelists serve without compensation.

In 1983 the art advisory panel recommended adjustments of approximately \$18 million, amounting

Subject	Total	Taxpayers' requests	Field requests
Requests for tax	34,987	34,399	588
ulings and	232	204	28
technical advice	10,641	10,641	—
(Closings)	15,135	15,135	—
Earnings and profits determinations	1,213	1,213	—
Employment and self-employment taxes	538	457	81
Engineering questions	336	303	33
Estate and gift taxes	359	319	40
Excise taxes	216	147	69
Individual income tax matters	2,791	2,667	124
Corporation tax matters	3,526	3,313	213

Type	Number
Revenue rulings	54
and revenue	14
procedures published	25
Estate and gift taxes	20
Excise taxes	5
Exempt organizations	165
Income taxes	13
Employee plans	1
Tax conventions	297
Total	

Prosecution cases received from criminal investigation	
Receipt and	2,610
disposal of	2,333
criminal tax	75
matters	182
Department of Justice declined	188
U.S. attorney declined	1,888
Prosecutions completed	
Opinions	
Pending beginning	36
Total requested	51
Total rendered	65
Pending end	22

to a 12-percent net reduction from charitable contribution claims and a 42-percent increase on estate and gift appraisals. The art print advisory panel recommended reductions of approximately \$110 million, which resulted in a denial of 99.3 percent of the deductions claimed by taxpayers for publishing ventures.

To enable the corporation tax division to address more complex accounting problems, the IRS published a revenue procedure that allows certain corporations that make an election to be a subchapter S corporation to obtain approval, without the Commissioner's prior consent, of a change in an annual accounting period.

To expedite the issuance of certain rulings, the IRS also published standard representations that are necessary when requesting rulings under various Internal Revenue Code sections.

Criminal Tax

The criminal tax division and attorneys in the various field offices in 1983 reviewed 2,610 recommendations for prosecution and 1,542 requests for initiation of grand jury investigations and spent 21,636 hours providing pre-referral legal assistance to the criminal investigation division. Among the cases the criminal tax division handled that resulted in indictments, guilty pleas or convictions was one involving a nationally known tax protest advocate involved in the sale and promotion of mail-order ministries who, together with seven followers, conspired to defraud the government of more than \$1 million. The promoter was fined \$95,000, the largest fine ever assessed against a person convicted of tax offenses. A number of indictments and convictions also were obtained against promoters of abusive tax shelter schemes, and a circuit court found factual



impossibility to be no bar to prosecutions for conspiracy where promoters conspired to sell illegal shelter schemes to undercover agents posing as buyers.

In June 1983, the Supreme Court decided two cases that will significantly affect the IRS's ability to obtain grand jury material for civil purposes. One case held that the IRS examination process is not "preliminary to" a judicial proceeding. The second case held that the government was required to show a "particularized need" to obtain grand jury material for civil purposes.

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) added new enforcement tools, including penalties and injunctions against promoters of abusive tax shelters, and increased the existing penalties for tax crimes. Under TEFRA the

availability and effectiveness of the administrative summons for criminal tax investigations also have been enhanced.

Disclosure Litigation

The disclosure litigation division advises the IRS on the availability and uses that can be made of tax information under the disclosure sections of the Internal Revenue Code, the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act of 1974.

Among the significant cases this year was *Long v. IRS* in which the district court ruled against the plaintiff's request permanently to enjoin the IRS from withholding future cycles of taxpayer compliance measurement program (TCMP) data and reaffirmed its earlier holding that source data from TCMP is

Types of cases	Pending Oct. 1, 1982	Received	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1983
Receipt and disposal				
Disclosure opinions	86	282	238	130
Disclosure	12	19	13	18
ration cases	2	2	4	—
Discovery opinions	2	12	10	4
FOIA opinions	8	17	21	4
FOIA appeals	236	470	445	261
FOIA and miscellaneous litigation	91	71	72	90
FOIA requests	52	255	250	57
Privacy Act opinions	5	22	17	10
Privacy Act litigation	11	14	13	12
Privacy Act requests	—	3	2	1
Privacy Act appeals	1	1	2	—
Total	506	1,168	1,087	587

		Pending Oct. 1, 1982	Received	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1983
Receipt and disposal	Revenue rulings	84	168	172	80
of interpretative	Letter rulings	27	104	100	31
division cases	Technical advice	39	127	115	51
	Other advice	37	135	138	34
	Total	187	534	525	196



Whiting Pools, Inc. that bankruptcy courts have authority to order the IRS to turn over to the bankruptcy trustee tangible personal property that was levied upon, but not sold, prior to bankruptcy if the debtor-taxpayer whose property was levied upon is in a chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization proceeding.

In *United States v. Toyota Motor Corporation*, the district court ordered summonses enforced against the Japanese corporation. The court decided that the corporation's activities in the U.S. made it reasonable to exercise jurisdiction over it without offending due process limitations.

Interpretative

The interpretative division provides legal advice to the IRS and other divisions of Chief Counsel on substantive and procedural tax law issues. The division also serves as a focal point for the coordination of IRS litigating and ruling positions.

This year the division continued to implement new procedures, such as the simultaneous development of important issues with the ruling divisions, for expediting legal advice on private ruling and technical advice requests.

Attorneys were active in a number of tax accounting studies and projects. Extensive work was done on problems relating to the long-term contract method of accounting, including ramifications of the *Peninsula Steel* court decision condoning the use of LIFO inventories in connection with the completed contract method.

Again this year abusive tax shelter promotions were the subject of a number of legal opinions. A significant revenue ruling held that an investor in video programs was not considered at risk under section 465 because the financial arrangement in the transaction lacked economic reality.

Legislation and Regulations

The development of tax regulations comprises the bulk of the legislation and regulations division's work. The division also assists the Department of the Treasury and Congress in the drafting of tax law provisions, reviews proposed revenue rulings and drafts of forms and publications to ensure they are consistent with recent legislation and draft regulations and gives technical advice to Treasury in the negotiation of tax treaties.



The division published final regulations this year to provide guidance for the filing of consolidated returns by corporate groups that include either life insurance companies or thrift institutions. Other final regulations published this year included rules for information reporting by brokers and rules relating to certain foreign shipping income. Some of the subjects on which regulations were proposed during the year included the long-term contract method of accounting, the penalty for substantial understatement of tax liability, the credit for incremental research expenditures and the foreign tax credit. The division also provided assistance in tax treaty negotiations with 10 foreign governments.

The division participated in an effort by the IRS and the Department of the Treasury to improve the development of regulations and accelerate their rate of publication. The division now prepares draft regulations for consideration by the Chief Counsel and Commissioner and transmittal to the Treasury Department according to a schedule that includes projections for several months in advance. Drafts of regulations now are reviewed by a Chief Counsel review staff prior to submission to Treasury in draft form and by a review group before final drafts are submitted to the Commissioner and Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy). Review at higher levels in the IRS and at Treasury is thus less time-consuming. Existing projects also were assessed and closed where warranted. In addition, reports on regulations in process were revised to make them more informative. As a result of these efforts, approximately twice as many projects were closed without regulations and by temporary or final regulations as in the previous year.

Interested individuals and organizations were invited this year to assist in developing regulations by submitting drafts for specified projects. In addition, the division computerized its case tracking system to provide better management control over the regulations process.

		Pending Oct. 1, 1982	Received	Disposed	Pending Sept. 30, 1983
Receipt and disposal	Legislation	53	18	24	47
of legislation and	Regulations	419	147	150	416
regulations	Miscellaneous	84	161	152	93
division cases	Total	556	326	326	556

Tax Court cases received					32,610
(Total above bars is total				30,739	22,574
number of cases.)	29,512	20,925			
			19,026		
		20,660			
		12,711			
	16,995				
	11,800				
<i>Tax cases other</i>					
<i>than small cases</i>					
		10,486		10,036	
			9,814		
		7,949			
	5,195				
<i>Small tax cases</i>					
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983

[illegible]

Tax Litigation

The tax litigation division assures that the legal position of the IRS is consistently presented in all refund cases and cases litigated in the Tax Court. Attorneys from the division argue most of the Tax Court motions—approximately 1,000 a year—set for hearing in Washington, D.C.

The division continued to improve its handling of an increasing number of Tax Court filings with a staff approximately the same size as last year's. The use of motions for summary judgement increased—especially in the tax shelter and tax protester areas—in an effort to dispose of cases without the necessity of full trials. Several precedential tax shelter opinions resulted from the filing of such motions.

The special trial attorney program finished the year with 171 groups of cases in its inventory, including many of the largest tax shelter groups in the country. The 1,400 London options cases, the largest single consolidation of cases in the history of the Tax Court, went to trial on Jan. 31, 1983.

The Supreme Court, in *Tufts v. Commissioner*, upheld the government's position that nonrecourse liabilities in excess of fair-market value of property must be included as amounts realized when property is sold or exchanged. The Tax Court has continued to sustain the IRS's position in abusive tax shelter cases, not permitting deductions in these cases in excess of actual cash investments. The court disallowed deductions generated by abusive tax shelters in gold mining, dredging, master recording, charitable contribution of gemstones, book distributing and coal mining.



Status		All Tax Court cases ²					Small tax cases				
		Number of cases ¹	Taxes and penalties		Overpayments		Number of cases	Taxes and penalties		Overpayments	
			In dispute	Deter- mined	Claimed	Deter- mined		In dispute	Deter- mined	Claimed	Deter- mined
Tax in litigation —	Pending Oct. 1, 1982	52,757	\$7,263,652		\$307,189		9,826	\$18,355		\$ 49	
Tax Court cases	Received	32,610	3,740,136		25,493		10,036	19,218		266	
(In thousands of dollars)	Disposed ³	28,104	1,225,019	\$429,343	22,368	\$16,497	10,166	18,313	\$9,413	224	\$184
Recovery rate ⁴ (percent)				35.0		73.8			51.4		82.1
	Pending Sept. 30, 1983	57,263	9,778,769		310,314		9,696	19,260		91	

¹Does not include an inventory of nondeficiency cases consisting of 77 cases pending Oct. 1, 1982, 40 receipts, 38 disposals and 79 cases pending Sept. 30, 1983.

²Includes both small tax cases and other.

³Disposals include cases tried, settled and dismissed. Some of the determined amounts are for cases that were subsequently appealed.

⁴Amount determined expressed as percentage of amount asserted or claimed. These amounts do not include proposed assessments that are agreed to by the taxpayer at district or appeals conferences. In the case of a claimed overpayment, the recovery rates shown above represent the portion of the amount in dispute that was refunded to the taxpayer.

Status	District courts			Claims Court			Total		
	Number of cases	Amount in dispute ³	Amount in suit ⁴	Number of cases	Amount in dispute ³	Amount in suit ⁴	Number of cases	Amount in dispute ³	Amount in suit ⁴
Tax in litigation --	Pending Oct. 1, 1982	2,619	\$547,350	812	\$693,501		3,431	\$1,240,851	
refund suits ¹	Received	816	164,864	145	170,801		961	335,665	
(In thousands of dollars)	Disposed ²	669	126,507	117	62,743		786	189,250	
	Amount in suit ⁴		\$109,559			\$53,744			\$163,303
	Amount not refunded ⁵		68,208			27,021			95,229
	Percent not refunded		62.3			50.3			58.3
	Pending Sept. 30, 1983	2,766	585,707	840	801,559		3,606	1,387,266	

¹Cases in courts of appeals and the Supreme Court are included under the columns representing the court of origin.

²Disposals include cases tried, settled and dismissed.

³Amount in dispute includes claims for refund of taxes, penalties

and interest and counterclaim amounts.

⁴Amount of taxes, penalties and assessed interest sought as a refund.

⁵That portion of the amount sought as a refund, which was not refunded to the taxpayer.

The operations division implemented automated management information systems for the employee plans and exempt organizations and interpretative divisions, an automated financial management system and an automated litigation support system for tax shelter cases. Automation projects currently under development include a nationwide on-line

To provide increased employee training for the legal divisions, a training and employee development section was created this year. A student volunteer intern program also was begun to provide opportunities for law students to gain practical work experience, encourage the interchange of ideas and broaden recruitment.

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⁶On cases for which decisions were entered during the fiscal year.

²Of the cases originally tried in district courts, the courts of appeals rendered 53 opinions in 58 cases, including 28 cases for the government, 23 against the government and 7 partially for the government.

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Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Alcohol taxes					
	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes, total sum of columns 11, 15, 16, 24, 29 and 40	Total	Distilled spirits taxes ^{12, 13}	Wine taxes ^{14, 15}
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
United States, total	6,077,202	148,675	35,765,538	5,634,853	3,798,148	239,329
North-Atlantic Region	1,044,357	25,149	3,014,493	506,925	307,847	49,438
Albany	(See (c) below)	28,006	327	327	195	82
Augusta	(Maine)	18,054	3,484	3,484	14	59
Boston	(Massachusetts)	171,530	3,277	278,154	121,432	101,408
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	130,281	2,250	64,586	10,408	2,137
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	56,346	5,029	232,972	123,142	24,565
Burlington	(Vermont)	8,763	9,903	72	72	64
Hartford	(Connecticut)	109,026	2,433	311,714	82,616	5
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	522,486	9,912	2,003,156	131,870	17,847
Pennsylvania	(New Hampshire)	11,174	533	45,492	31,205	942
Providence	(Rhode Island)	13,394	61	9,139	125	36
Mid-Atlantic Region	677,542	10,517	5,495,358	1,176,371	952,085	11,469
Baltimore	(Maryland & D.C.)	130,087	520	560,707	281,967	252,728
Foreign Operations	10,311	595	353,289	318,847	318,891	(1)
Puerto Rico	1,782	-	334,824	318,845	318,889	(1)
Other	18,455	-	-	-	-	2
Newark	(New Jersey)	162,879	1,820	806,964	349,542	285,050
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	157,892	2,188	901,612	55,248	52,621
Pittsburgh	(See (d) below)	87,710	1,212	1,242,233	52,884	14,224
Richmond	(Virginia)	109,279	3,119	1,606,354	77,432	4,104
Wilmington	(Delaware)	19,385	1,222	24,649	51	49
Southwest Region	741,511	18,207	4,589,657	507,526	388,526	6,911
Atlanta	(Georgia)	75,040	2,561	984,923	108,402	19,988
Birmingham	(Alabama)	50,454	565	197,895	2,382	259
Columbia	(South Carolina)	38,144	60	91,161	212	212
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	88,852	1,760	2,427,439	100,714	658
Jackson	(Mississippi)	28,179	620	69,877	155	4
Jacksonville	(Florida)	381,028	11,947	560,816	69,405	5,408
Nashville	(Tennessee)	12,214	1,387	288,871	125,119	1
Central Region	553,747	7,308	4,631,083	1,564,167	1,412,031	144,788
Cincinnati	(See (d) below)	96,841	2,041	290,087	133,150	402
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	125,055	1,696	1,587,143	53,028	7,206
Detroit	(Michigan)	149,572	1,436	717,404	331,771	269,261
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	105,091	1,411	279,111	212,890	196,353
Louisville	(Kentucky)	55,313	408	181,978	77,930	8,808
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	19,876	317	54,531	5,452	5,409
Midwest Region	820,216	18,854	3,774,202	603,622	304,796	6,889
Albany	(South Dakota)	292,018	1,628	92	92	71
Chicago	(See (b) below)	6,122	1,981,882	150,507	146,024	3,809
Des Moines	(Iowa)	85,909	749	96,064	9,587	4,160
Fargo	(North Dakota)	18,199	189	14,227	88	1
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	72,670	1,539	297,359	151,333	11,046
Omaha	(Nebraska)	48,845	501	110,363	2,662	157
St. Louis	(Missouri)	130,195	4,618	724,146	182,526	77,847
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	89,710	4,212	385,681	61,148	33,730
Springfield	(See (b) below)	74,945	619	139,501	42,630	31,395
Southwest Region	912,404	45,045	9,528,021	362,598	99,894	4,897
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	21,181	229	60,747	1,835	1
Austin	(See (f) below)	114,082	7,356	254,036	51,799	27,057
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	14,043	244	115,417	46	30
Dallas	(See (f) below)	230,015	29,770	2,261,782	85,420	614
Denver	(Colorado)	63,793	781	1,088,219	120,375	239
Houston	(See (f) below)	182,583	2,811	3,095,075	31,958	2,301
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	38,157	463	160,738	19,827	296
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	91,137	1,651	297,458	47,849	1,473
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	99,797	317	1,678,881	231	112
Wichita	(Kansas)	79,616	1,231	319,847	3,164	3,067
Western Region	1,304,057	23,600	4,887,040	914,054	532,867	152,357
Anchorage	(Alaska)	3,900	36	38,615	68	54
Boise	(Idaho)	15,623	300	23,025	285	13
Helena	(Montana)	15,585	718	46,665	4,332	139
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	22,830	1,230	24,458	3,303	339
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	578,840	9,202	2,501,439	298,335	159,243
Phoenix	(Arizona)	70,315	887	40,669	6,370	2,869
Portland	(Oregon)	46,515	1,039	120,592	49,395	857
Reno	(Nevada)	68,449	336	21,714	85	84
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	23,268	115	87,365	174	23
San Francisco	(See (a) below)	372,960	8,777	1,745,258	308,245	141,763
Seattle	(Washington)	56,874	769	228,248	56,830	17,602
Unallocated:	-	-	(155,506)	-	-	-
Federal tax deposits ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withheld taxes of federal employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning account for excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy	-	-	-	-	-	83
Presidential election campaign fund ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income credits ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ⁵	(16,633)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals for states not shown above	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) California	951,799	17,879	4,248,691	784,212	467,588	149,553
(b) Illinois	367,034	6,742	2,121,282	197,197	177,619	11,768
(c) New York	752,416	18,249	2,326,700	267,960	141,772	44,630
(d) Ohio	3,737	1,860	230	242,154	175,618	3,466
(e) Pennsylvania	245,602	2,941	2,143,996	168,132	91,257	15,194
(f) Texas	506,680	39,938	5,610,894	169,178	29,972	3,374

Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. ¹ (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Manufacturers' excise taxes						
	Total	Gasoline	Lubricating oil, etc.	Tires (wholly or in part of rubber) inner tubes and tread rubber	Motor vehicle chassis, bodies, parts and accessories	Black lung	Recreational excise taxes ¹¹
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
United States, total	6,776,023	4,904,580	48,688	677,966	516,872	490,731	132,672
North-Atlantic Region	764,467	499,828	2,361	157,875	13,794	19,181	71,685
Albany	(See (c) below)	8,326	7,893	-	60	312	10
Augusta	(Maine)	17,474	16,697	-	413	340	50
Boston	(Massachusetts)	62,387	48,842	100	391	1,570	424
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	24,604	21,854	24	24	861	249
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	64,003	32,676	53	26,186	3,038	7
Burlington	(Vermont)	4,748	4,416	11	37	50	232
Hartford	(Connecticut)	166,706	24,136	64	74,303	2,953	16,224
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	407,513	338,429	2,168	54,973	1,675	516
Pennsylvania	(New Hampshire)	4,327	2,683	-	132	434	-
Pennsylvania	(Rhode Island)	3,379	1,899	-	4	320	227
Mid-Atlantic Region	892,873	541,751	12,669	89,378	69,100	167,353	9,918
Baltimore	(Maryland & D.C.)	101,490	48,993	256	48,449	939	2,098
Foreign Operations		5,050	38	-	605	4,390	6
Puerto Rico		2,630	-	-	-	2,630	-
Other		2,420	36	-	606	1,760	-
Newark	(New Jersey)	94,772	59,358	4,370	12,304	10,961	403
Philadelphia	(See (e) below)	256,050	152,272	2,346	25,418	46,864	20,611
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	353,952	243,413	5,327	1,735	3,671	99,714
Richmond	(Virginia)	83,562	33,793	(2)	857	2,196	44,474
Wilmington	(Delaware)	3,997	3,893	(30)	9	80	2,397
Southeast Region	408,129	312,022	566	10,132	48,365	29,489	6,614
Atlanta	(Georgia)	84,370	72,020	171	1,937	9,839	46
Birmingham	(Alabama)	57,906	33,509	113	1,755	5,800	15,424
Columbia	(South Carolina)	32,259	29,507	378	378	367	-
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	103,688	60,189	13	1,367	21,860	32
Jackson	(Mississippi)	20,450	18,698	7	453	940	264
Jacksonville	(Florida)	60,382	30,586	143	1,995	4,310	24
Nashville	(Tennessee)	43,074	27,504	119	2,247	5,249	13,698
Central Region	1,121,797	516,600	3,773	338,072	136,191	120,841	45,330
Cincinnati	(See (d) below)	43,272	25,139	18	1,308	1,859	14,845
Cleveland	(See (d) below)	62,177	257,329	796	328,143	12,156	22,311
Detroit	(Michigan)	224,216	108,667	146	7,718	103,060	1,510
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	68,551	44,555	6	1,528	15,200	6,098
Louisville	(Kentucky)	133,521	74,114	2,836	177	3,093	53,241
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	30,950	6,796	10	193	2,036	26
Midwest Region	881,477	649,919	3,678	13,095	116,180	79,531	19,566
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	10,571	8,487	4	9	1,206	69
Chicago	(See (b) below)	438,997	328,380	2,472	3,917	74,071	25,043
Des Moines	(Iowa)	44,328	33,931	64	5,666	3,769	425
Fargo	(North Dakota)	9,569	8,503	2	154	703	125
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	65,289	41,535	114	482	2,170	1,560
Omaha	(Nebraska)	22,403	10,280	35	57	1,710	9,874
St. Louis	(Missouri)	102,659	110,829	484	2,597	7,158	40,089
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	78,918	63,287	484	301	3,563	268
Springfield	(See (b) below)	48,933	44,687	19	(87)	2,121	2,065
Southwest Region	1,687,695	1,588,724	22,251	2,321	26,866	43,654	3,684
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	16,441	16,032	3	18	122	38
Austin	(See (f) below)	69,897	68,486	258	9	784	112
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	17,152	14,143	66	66	109	2,832
Dallas	(See (f) below)	394,828	378,186	428	1,525	11,843	522
Denver	(Colorado)	50,737	31,894	5	284	4,106	758
Houston	(See (f) below)	686,688	661,968	13,131	94	2,129	11,324
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	49,085	45,016	126	58	2,153	84
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	16,021	13,898	169	30	1,218	501
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	335,759	316,031	4,172	39	2,307	13,362
Wichita	(Kansas)	48,086	45,066	238	83	1,736	548
Western Region	1,019,586	795,757	3,788	66,291	106,458	30,582	16,678
Anchorage	(Alaska)	1,119	688	-	-	26	403
Boise	(Idaho)	8,943	7,492	-	329	615	539
Helena	(Montana)	13,785	7,498	-	537	536	357
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	2,471	2,098	-	272	43	58
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	524,072	455,734	2,000	39,396	16,890	4,578
Phoenix	(Arizona)	13,685	12,343	-	146	609	694
Portland	(Oregon)	46,713	11,684	68	414	33,383	2,176
Reno	(Nevada)	3,934	3,752	-	9	162	11
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	46,179	33,265	-	80	501	1,480
San Francisco	(See (a) below)	282,513	241,069	1,709	25,384	4,402	7,412
Seattle	(Washington)	74,173	20,794	10	229	49,287	2,364
Unallocated:							
Federal tax deposits ¹							
Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits ²							
Withheld taxes of federal employees							
Cleaning account for excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy							
Presidential election campaign fund ³							
Earned income credits ⁴							
Other ⁵							
Totals for states not shown above							
(a) California	806,586	696,742	3,709	64,790	21,292	12,853	7,056
(b) Illinois	487,830	373,067	2,490	3,830	27,198	5,570	1,108
(c) New York	504,447	401,152	2,182	82,081	7,520	10,922	817
(d) Ohio	664,449	282,469	1,775	329,452	14,015	37,156	404
(e) Pennsylvania	1,024,602	504,002	7,673	207,153	82,026	120,326	55,325
(f) Texas	1,153,413	1,106,642	17,518	1,733	14,758	12,038	657

Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Special fuel taxes					Other ¹¹	Total	Telephone and telegraph services
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
United States, total	4,515	831,196	742,380	13,161	44,636	30,720	19,226,685	1,048,317
North-Atlantic Region	(55)	15,527	46,387	738	4,024	398	2,123,813	104,973
Albany	2	3,407	3,298	39	71	—	3,073	898
Augusta	4	3,140	2,936	32	152	10	2,677	303
Boston	(Massachusetts)	(41)	9,267	8,955	119	203	41,207	31,933
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	15	4,952	4,664	103	5	10,125	32
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	(11)	9,351	7,711	220	1,248	15,991	4,225
Burlington	(Vermont)	8	833	889	8	32	2,000	220
Hartford	(Connecticut)	(79)	9,186	4,684	143	350	51,333	20,210
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	51	11,134	9,144	38	1,674	194,300	62,977
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	2	2,350	2,320	22	7	2,224	164
Providence	(Rhode Island)	—	1,776	1,755	15	—	883	—
Mid-Atlantic Region	3,106	87,058	85,651	2,224	8,829	2,332	2,386,854	179,380
Baltimore	(Maryland & D.C.)	168	6,629	8,662	73	162	137,763	26,072
Foreign Operations	10	—	—	—	—	—	20,835	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,892	—
Other	—	48	48	—	—	—	13,943	17
Newark	(New Jersey)	10,57	21,236	16,330	1,508	3,280	286,710	69,010
Philadelphia	(See (c) below)	17	18,058	17,542	332	72	721,490	49,523
Pittsburgh	(See (c) below)	7	28,386	25,057	117	1,071	687,417	665
Richmond	(Virginia)	(153)	16,942	15,923	386	625	521,156	34,071
Wilmington	(Delaware)	21	2,176	2,159	2	4	1,147	2
Southeast Region	950	140,532	128,644	2,260	5,146	4,482	703,475	172,881
Atlanta	(Georgia)	99	24,514	22,799	385	1,293	304,116	61,166
Birmingham	(Alabama)	224	14,072	12,568	417	977	79,084	74,879
Columbia	(South Carolina)	4	8,260	7,574	237	439	5,501	1,716
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	46	21,615	20,460	389	761	78,660	14,545
Jackson	(Mississippi)	3	6,164	4,904	203	1,817	25,741	3,264
Jacksonville	(Florida)	579	38,968	36,387	706	1,247	243,604	15,944
Nashville	(Tennessee)	3	26,941	24,852	297	787	38,770	4,366
Central Region	789	102,707	89,057	1,030	5,813	6,786	1,572,677	113,878
Cincinnati	(See (c) below)	17	10,758	8,170	183	2,510	22,821	10,842
Cleveland	(See (c) below)	172	33,473	31,743	244	1,482	1,288,837	41,216
Detroit	(Michigan)	291	15,128	14,141	277	674	131,701	38,685
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	260	24,272	21,041	195	2,308	45,488	15,373
Louisville	(Kentucky)	(11)	15,823	13,181	74	186	77,082	3,870
Parkburg	(West Virginia)	3	2,351	2,781	78	241	251	6,937
Midwest Region	(503)	130,749	113,390	1,278	4,385	1,897	1,897,664	187,749
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	(57)	3,637	3,491	7	3	2,329	39
Chicago	(See (c) below)	(390)	31,627	29,951	183	944	1,325,442	34,030
Des Moines	(Iowa)	(72)	14,907	13,661	144	380	13,616	3,307
Fargo	(North Dakota)	(17)	1,382	1,278	86	16	554	54
Madison	(Wisconsin)	(7)	17,117	15,883	145	443	26,111	11,987
Omaha	(Nebraska)	36	8,526	7,871	123	264	61,082	47,876
St. Louis	(Missouri)	7	28,224	20,154	212	1,279	262,521	80,827
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	38	14,702	12,572	132	661	190,526	2,344
Springfield	(See (c) below)	(83)	10,516	8,933	119	136	1,428	3,559
Southwest Region	194	178,859	159,340	3,396	11,538	4,694	7,579,954	71,319
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	(211)	5,314	4,885	150	272	7	22,102
Austin	(See (c) below)	119	20,749	18,417	332	1,793	85,138	1,253
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	(59)	4,678	4,438	116	21	111,080	208
Dallas	(See (c) below)	(53)	45,499	42,518	619	2,219	1,480,149	17,158
Denver	(See (c) below)	(135)	11,377	11,396	253	1,226	799,781	42,687
Houston	(See (c) below)	3	28,556	24,724	249	1,932	3,041,059	62,672
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	6	10,732	10,049	186	360	68,260	1,214
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	(119)	14,931	10,362	736	1,504	2,320	2,260
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma)	566	23,008	21,064	323	1,393	1,537,051	1,210
Wichita	(Kansas)	76	12,527	11,489	176	724	233,677	1,475
Western Region	34	129,771	119,917	2,626	6,999	330	2,871,306	183,130
Anchorage	(Alaska)	—	1,187	976	85	—	67,429	7,757
Bosé	(Idaho)	(33)	4,490	4,167	84	230	—	142
Helena	(Montana)	5	4,589	4,243	94	129	14,616	371
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	5	489	382	46	59	16,663	4,362
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	37	33,796	30,671	846	2,209	71	1,806,839
Phoenix	(Arizona)	(107)	7,857	7,008	312	517	6,569	71
Portland	(Oregon)	3	10,536	9,983	159	332	64	1,006
Reno	(Nevada)	6	6,006	5,337	116	553	—	8,574
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	110	13,357	12,990	70	46	11,125	282
San Francisco	(See (a) below)	6	36,495	35,066	562	396	869,395	101,212
Seattle	(Washington)	(3)	10,988	8,996	203	1,698	91	55,042
Undistributed:								37,292
Federal tax deposits ⁷								
Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits ⁸								
Withhold taxes of federal employees								
Cleaning account for excise taxes—aviation fuel and oil—Air Force and Navy								
Presidential election campaign fund ⁹								
Earned income credits ¹⁰								
Other ¹¹								
Totals for states not shown above								
(a) California	143	70,291	65,737	1,408	3,045	103	2,678,235	136,643
(b) Illinois	(427)	42,242	39,583	302	1,080	2,278	1,343,009	39,389
(c) New York	57	28,844	24,917	400	1,000	2,278	2,023,489	88,142
(d) Ohio	178	44,231	37,914	427	3,972	1,918	1,315,458	50,058
(e) Pennsylvania	24	46,454	42,599	239	1,403	2,213	1,408,907	50,188
(f) Texas	69	94,863	85,659	1,260	5,943	1,941	4,606,347	19,063

Table 1.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Miscellaneous excise taxes										Other ¹¹	Unclassified excise tax ¹²
	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)		
United States, total	1,757,412	48,494	82,881	11,844	287,457	112,380	15,860,081	235,954	(26,135)	(845,028)		
North-Atlantic Region	20,962	5,546	8,008	43	21,543	38,768	1,849,334	39,996	(460)	(453,526)		
Albany	(See (c) below)	232	—	229	5	1,465	192	53	19	10,659		
Augusta	(Maine)	601	29	—	—	1,482	127	—	26	108	8,658	
Boston	(Massachusetts)	1,772	146	75	13	3,858	2,294	—	129	886	1,554	
Brooklyn	(See (c) below)	5,462	1,288	34	21	2,477	448	7	104	273	11,539	
Buffalo	(See (c) below)	2,580	—	2	33	7,768	1,146	5	3,856	360	20,111	
Burlington	(Vermont)	983	—	52	—	150	53	—	39	1,787		
Hartford	(Connecticut)	555	53	7,468	5	2,845	1,837	1,289	11,136	5,937	5,212	
Manhattan	(See (c) below)	43	40	3	3,381	32,063	1,847,969	24,672	(8,662)	(569,881)		
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	7,768	4,057	47	8	965	212	6	61	729	5,275	
Providence	(Rhode Island)	67	—	2	1	652	277	3	2	(120)	7,791	
Mid-Atlantic Region	145,838	10,039	2,298	105	35,865	17,046	1,953,642	43,565	(904)	(88,595)		
Baltimore	(Maryland & D.C.)	96,717	223	34	4,652	2,088	12,044	500	(5,454)	27,491		
Foreign Operations	7,326	4,217	16	—	473	49	287	7,767	684	723		
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	6,861	20	(1,129)		
Newark	(New Jersey)	38,752	5,554	593	44	8,623	2,932	158,484	3,906	(1,187)	24,786	
Philadelphia	(See (c) below)	1,566	8	784	8	9,099	5,086	644,500	5,800	3,715	(194,949)	
Pittsburg	(See (c) below)	454	—	6	13	3,006	685	17,075	1,188	(118,769)		
Richmond	(Virginia)	5,821	6	24	6	5,981	1,944	477,790	129	(85,838)		
Wilmington	(Delaware)	90	—	—	—	2	1,706	942	885	10	5,822	
Southeast Region	483,558	7,859	31,853	1,001	47,895	6,895	36,787	4,780	(24)	24,786		
Atlanta	(Georgia)	229,399	1,376	5,972	263	10,054	1,206	317	1,522	31,700		
Birmingham	(Alabama)	216	—	32	103	5,619	229	14,543	1,300	163	23,097	
Columbia	(South Carolina)	286	—	46	26	2,070	394	1	115	12,928		
Greensboro	(North Carolina)	49,655	59	1,015	73	1,153	2,458	39	137	1,216		
Jackson	(Mississippi)	5,283	937	3,034	6	73	3,098	89	21,592	193	295	16,910
Jacksonville	(Florida)	200,680	5,479	3,024	202	14,399	1,654	271	433	1,501	45,135	
Nashville	(Tennessee)	3,913	21,721	7,721	242	6,702	865	24	250	258	26,668	
Central Region	6,532	312	4,496	1,355	38,236	8,814	1,383,743	31,692	4,620	(297,907)		
Cincinnati	(See (c) below)	1,982	—	157	15	4,911	1,054	2,753	1,279	25,501		
Cleveland	(See (c) below)	1,518	3	120	167	8,783	1,921	1,223,009	10,555	1,447	(430,649)	
Detroit	(Michigan)	871	4	4,173	321	10,382	3,571	55,243	17,595	854	12,481	
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	1,299	304	36	702	8,896	1,934	15,744	701	742	26,710	
Louisville	(Kentucky)	450	—	1	181	6,661	1,178	66,661	1,778	626	6,986	
Parkburg	(West Virginia)	412	—	8	70	1,613	143	333	333	99	7,545	
Midwest Region	576,309	12,978	21,156	379	51,095	13,813	1,035,194	19,342	(17,439)	254,534		
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	678	—	15	16	1,718	16	12	5	4,265		
Chicago	(See (c) below)	278,127	6,878	7,297	71	11,024	5,651	993,075	13,757	(22,467)	33,700	
Des Moines	(Iowa)	219	—	25	12	5,631	499	240	434	227	16,183	
Fargo	(North Dakota)</											

Table 2.—Internal revenue collections by sources
(In thousands of dollars)

Sources of revenue	1982	1983
Grand total, all sources	632,240,506	627,246,793
Corporation income taxes, total ¹	65,990,432	61,779,556
Regular	65,926,131	61,734,430
Exempt organizations business income tax	64,701	45,125
Individual income and employment taxes, total	521,326,472	523,478,821
Income tax withheld and SECITA ¹¹	93,037,213	90,341,073
Income tax withheld and FICA ¹¹	421,709,642	425,707,739
Railroad retirement, total	3,229,469	3,115,437
Unemployment insurance ¹²	3,351,128	4,311,582
Estate tax ¹³	8,035,335	6,077,202
Gift tax ¹⁴	109,038	148,875
Excise taxes, total	36,779,428	35,765,538
Alcohol taxes, total	5,459,810	5,634,853
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	5,434,519	5,798,148
Rectification, 30 cents per proof gallon ¹⁵	562,848	547,013
Domestic, \$10.50 per proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof ¹⁵	3,052,970	3,231,512
Rectification, 30 cents per proof gallon ¹⁵	4	60
Occupational taxes, total	18,665	19,563
Nonbeverage manufacturers of spirits, \$25, \$50, \$100 per year	92	83
Rectifiers ¹⁶	1	1
Retail dealer (distilled spirits, wines and beer), \$54 per year	17,154	18,010
Wholesale dealer (distilled spirits, wines and beer), \$255 per year	1,411	1,464
Manufacturers of stills, \$55 per year	5	4
Suits or condensers manufactured, \$22 each	3	2
Secures, penalties, etc.	32	1
Wine taxes, total	218,868	239,329
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	49,105	58,709
Domestic (still wines, 17 cents, 67 cents, \$2.25 per wine gallon; sparkling wines, \$3.40; artificially carbonated wines, \$2.40) ¹⁷	169,882	180,611
Occupational taxes	1	9
Beer taxes, total	1,806,303	1,597,375
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	44,556	50,501
Domestic, \$9 per barrel of 31 gallons (\$7 for certain small U.S. brewers) ¹⁸	1,559,434	1,544,641
Occupational taxes, total	2,313	2,233
Brewers, total	19	22
Less than 500 barrels, \$55 per year	2	2
500 barrels or more, \$110 per year	16	20
Retail dealers in beer, \$24 per year (includes limited retail dealer in distilled spirits, wine and beer, \$2.20 and \$4.50 per month)	1,777	1,725
Wholesale dealers in beer, \$123 per year	518	487
Tobacco taxes, total	2,539,495	4,139,810
Cigarettes, total ¹⁹	2,499,048	4,095,225
Small (Class A), \$8 per thousand	2,499,021	4,089,182
Large (Class B), \$16.80 per thousand, except if over 6 1/2 inches long, \$8 per thousand for each 2 3/4 inches or fraction thereof	8	10
Prepayments	18	34
Cigars, total ²⁰	35,666	33,716
Large cigars, total	34,688	32,780
Wholesale price not more than \$235.294 per thousand, 8 1/2 percent	30,554	28,396
Wholesale price more than \$235.294 per thousand, \$20 per thousand	4,134	4,384
Small cigars, 75 cents per thousand	961	939
Prepayments	17	8
Imported cigars, cigarettes, cigarette papers and cigarette tubes (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic)	3,159	5,321
Miscellaneous tobacco	49	16
Cigarette papers and tubes, paper one-half cent per 50, tubes 1 cent per 50	1,576	1,529

Table 2.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Sources of revenue	1982	1983
Excise taxes—continued		
Manufacturers' excise taxes, total	6,382,906	6,776,023
Gasoline, 9 cents per gallon ²¹	4,214,373	4,904,580
Lubricating oil, etc., 6 cents per gallon ²¹	106,483	49,688
Tires (wholly, or in part of rubber), inner tubes and heavy rubber goods, total	616,785	677,966
Tires, highway type, 9.75 cents per pound, other, 4.875 cents per pound, except laminated tires (other than type used on highway vehicles), 1 cent per pound	573,977	635,825
Inner tubes, 10 cents per pound	21,926	22,465
Tread rubber, 5 cents per pound	20,881	19,674
Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts and accessories, total	884,845	516,872
Trucks and buses, chassis, bodies, etc., 12 percent ²²	652,368	424,182
Parts and accessories for trucks and buses, 8 percent ²²	232,477	92,689
Pistols and revolvers, 10 percent	30,353	24,080
Fishing rods, creels, etc., 10 percent	35,011	35,162
Bows and arrows, 11 percent	7,673	6,872
Firearms (other than pistols and revolvers), 11 percent	34,846	34,711
Shells and cartridges, 11 percent	23,436	31,846
Black lung, total	426,520	490,731
Underground mined coal - \$1.00 per ton	234,103	263,375
Underground mined coal - 4 percent of price per ton	32,413	29,843
Surface mined coal - 50 cents per ton	128,717	152,574
Surface mined coal - 4 percent of price per ton	31,386	45,940
Fuel economy, \$350 to \$1,550 ²³	1,716	4,018
Alcohol sold as but not used as fuel, credit of 37½ cents or 50 cents per gallon ²⁴	324	529
Other ²⁵	465	-31
Special fuels, total	628,825	831,196
Noncommercial aviation gasoline, 8 cents per gallon ²⁶	123,442	134,451
Noncommercial aviation fuel other than gasoline, 14 cents per gallon ²⁶	606	44,636
Diesel and special motor fuels, 4 cents per gallon (in some instances 2 cents per gallon)	598,940	742,380
Inland waterway fuel, 5 cents per gallon	126	320
Miscellaneous excise taxes, total	24,813,053	19,228,569
Telephone and telegraph exchange services, 3 percent ²⁷	919,749	1,048,317
Transportation of persons by air, 8 percent ²⁸	1,154,863	1,757,412
Use of international air-travel facilities, \$3 per person ²⁹	72	48,494
Transportation of property by air, 5 percent ³⁰	-117	92,881
Com-operated gaming devices, \$250 per device per year ³¹	102	70
Wagering taxes, total	16,647	11,844
Occupational tax, \$500 per year ³²	1,280	1,377
Wagers, 2 percent of amount wagered ³³	15,357	10,467
Use tax on highway vehicles weighing over 25,000 pounds, \$3 per 1,000 pounds per year (installation privileges permitted)	257,329	287,457
Use tax on civil aircraft, \$25 per year with an additional 2 cents per pound on non-turbine engine powered over 2,500 pounds or 3 1/2 cents per pound on turbine engine powered ³⁴	547	241
Firearms transfer and occupational taxes ³⁵	680	740
Foreign insurance, 1 cent or 4 cents per dollar of premium ³⁶	68,278	44,440
Exempt organizations, total	88,526	117,796
Net investment income, 2 percent	63,188	112,380
Self dealing, 5 percent on self-dealer, lesser of \$10,000 or 2 1/2 percent on foundation manager	227	438
Excess business holdings, 5 percent on foundation	38	51
Taxable expenditures, 10 percent on foundation, lesser of \$5,000 or 2 1/2 percent on foundation manager	142	119
Failure to file timely certain information returns, \$10 per day up to a maximum of \$5,000	3,311	3,749
Failure to distribute income, 15 percent of undistributed income	1,619	1,041
Investments that jeopardize charitable purpose, 5 percent on foundation, lesser of \$5,000 or 5 percent on foundation manager	4	8
Employee pension plans, total	7,482	8,675
Excess contributions to an IRA, 6 percent of excess amount	936	1,158
Tax on underdistributions from an IRA, 50 percent of underdistribution	130	212
Prohibited transactions, 5 percent of prohibited transaction	3,053	2,415
Tax on excess contributions to an IRA-10 plan, 5 percent of excess amount	1,567	2,413
Failure to meet funding standards, 5 percent of funding deficiency	77	72
Tax on excess contributions to custodial accounts, 6 percent of excess amount	99	82
Failure to file registration statement, \$1 per day up to \$5,000	80	85
Failure to file notification of change, \$1 per day up to \$5,000	3	2
Failure to file statement required by section 6047 or 6058, \$10 per day up to \$5,000	1,541	2,242
Failure to furnish individual statement, \$50 for each failure	1	-
Failure to furnish actuarial report, \$1,000 for each failure	2	5
Failure to provide IRA reports, \$10 for each failure	4	1
Black lung benefit trusts, excess contributions, 5 percent of excess amount	2	169
Taxes on lobbying expenditures, 25 percent of taxable lobbying expenditures	1	-
Windfall profits, total, 25 percent to 70 percent of windfall profit ³⁷	22,035,927	15,660,081
Quarterly return amounts	21,969,960	15,651,279
Annual return amounts	45,967	8,801
Environmental taxes, total	252,903	235,954
Petroleum, 0.79 cent a barrel	28,852	38,357
Chemicals, 22 cents to \$4.67 per ton	213,951	197,597
Other ³⁸	2,999	-
Unclassified excise taxes ³⁹	-3,044,455	-845,028

Table 3.—Internal revenue collections by principal sources
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes									
	Total Internal revenue collections	Total	Corporate income and profits taxes ¹	Individual income taxes ²	Employment taxes ³	Estate and gift taxes ⁴	Alcohol taxes ⁵	Tobacco taxes ⁶	Manufacturers' excise taxes	All other taxes ⁷
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1946	40,672,097	31,258,138	12,553,602	18,704,536	1,700,826	676,832	2,526,165	1,165,519	922,671	2,421,944
1947	39,108,386	29,019,756	9,676,459	19,343,297	2,024,365	779,291	2,474,762	1,237,768	1,425,260	2,147,184
1948	41,864,542	31,172,191	10,174,410	20,997,781	2,381,542	859,345	2,255,327	1,300,280	1,649,234	2,206,823
1949	40,463,125	29,005,491	11,553,669	18,051,822	2,476,113	796,538	2,210,607	1,321,875	1,771,533	2,280,969
1950	38,957,132	28,007,659	11,854,351	17,153,308	2,644,575	706,227	2,219,202	1,328,464	1,836,053	2,214,951
1951	50,445,686	37,384,879	14,387,569	22,997,309	3,627,479	729,730	2,546,808	1,380,396	2,383,677	2,392,719
1952	65,009,586	50,741,017	21,466,910	29,274,107	4,484,264	833,147	2,549,120	1,565,162	2,348,943	2,507,333
1953	69,865,535	54,130,732	21,594,515	32,536,217	4,718,403	891,284	2,780,925	1,654,911	2,862,788	2,647,492
1954	69,919,991	54,360,014	21,546,322	32,813,691	5,107,623	935,121	2,783,012	1,580,229	2,689,133	2,484,859
1955	66,288,692	49,914,826	18,264,720	31,650,106	6,218,665	936,267	2,742,840	1,571,213	2,885,016	2,018,866
1956	75,112,649	56,636,164	21,298,522	35,337,642	7,295,784	1,171,227	2,920,574	1,619,497	3,456,013	2,019,380
1957	80,171,971	60,560,425	21,530,533	39,029,772	7,580,522	1,277,899	2,973,195	1,674,050	3,761,925	2,243,856
1958	79,978,476	59,101,874	20,533,316	38,568,559	8,644,386	1,410,925	2,945,461	1,734,021	3,974,135	2,166,675
1959	79,797,973	58,075,254	18,091,509	40,734,744	8,853,744	1,352,982	3,002,096	1,806,616	3,950,789	1,997,282
1960	91,774,803	67,125,126	22,179,414	44,945,711	11,158,589	1,826,548	3,193,714	1,931,504	4,735,129	2,004,594
1961	94,401,086	67,917,941	21,764,940	46,153,001	12,502,451	1,916,392	3,212,801	1,991,117	4,896,802	1,963,582
1962	99,440,839	71,945,305	21,295,711	50,649,594	12,708,171	2,035,187	3,341,282	2,025,736	5,120,340	2,284,817
1963	105,925,395	75,323,714	22,536,134	52,787,580	15,004,486	2,187,437	3,441,656	2,070,237	5,610,309	2,278,536
1964	112,260,257	78,891,218	24,300,863	54,590,354	17,002,504	2,416,303	3,577,499	2,052,545	6,020,543	2,299,645
1965	114,434,634	79,792,016	26,131,344	53,660,683	17,104,306	2,745,532	3,772,634	2,148,594	6,418,145	2,453,406
1966	128,879,961	92,131,784	30,834,243	61,297,542	20,256,133	3,093,922	3,814,378	2,073,956	5,613,869	1,895,909
1967	148,374,815	104,288,420	34,917,825	69,370,595	26,936,241	3,014,436	4,075,723	2,079,869	5,478,347	2,479,808
1968	153,638,638	106,148,565	29,886,520	76,262,045	28,065,899	3,081,979	4,287,237	2,122,277	5,713,973	2,196,309
1969	187,919,560	135,778,052	38,337,646	97,440,406	33,068,657	3,530,065	4,555,560	2,137,585	6,501,146	2,348,495
1970	195,772,096	138,088,568	35,036,983	103,051,585	37,449,186	3,680,076	4,746,382	2,094,212	6,883,061	2,380,609
1971	191,647,198	131,072,374	30,319,953	100,752,421	39,918,690	3,784,283	4,800,482	2,206,585	6,684,799	3,179,885
1972	209,855,737	143,604,732	34,925,546	108,679,186	43,714,001	5,489,969	5,110,001	2,207,273	5,728,557	3,801,104
1973	237,787,204	164,157,315	39,045,309	125,112,006	52,081,709	5,975,862	5,149,513	2,276,951	5,395,750	3,750,104
1974	268,952,254	184,648,094	41,744,444	142,903,650	62,093,632	5,100,675	5,358,477	2,437,005	5,742,154	3,572,217
1975	293,822,726	202,145,097	45,746,680	156,398,417	70,140,809	4,898,079	5,350,858	2,215,090	5,516,611	3,655,182
1976	302,518,792	205,751,753	46,782,956	158,968,797	74,202,853	5,307,456	5,427,722	2,487,894	5,486,106	3,655,998
1976 (TQ)	75,462,780	49,567,484	9,808,905	39,758,579	19,892,041	1,485,247	1,305,841	622,821	1,543,339	1,048,007
1977	338,139,417	246,805,067	60,049,804	186,755,263	86,076,316	7,425,325	5,406,933	2,398,501	6,068,682	3,958,893
1978	399,776,389	279,498,289	65,380,145	214,118,144	97,291,653	5,381,498	5,612,715	2,450,913	6,555,681	4,045,838
1979	450,412,185	322,993,733	71,447,876	251,545,857	112,849,874	5,519,074	5,647,924	2,495,517	7,057,612	3,848,450
1980	519,375,273	358,927,382	72,378,610	286,548,772	128,330,480	6,498,381	5,704,768	2,446,416	6,487,421	9,980,416
1981	606,789,103	415,599,768	73,156,816	342,442,952	152,885,816	6,688,412	5,688,412	2,580,857	6,048,169	26,619,729
1982	632,240,506	418,599,768	65,990,832	352,608,936	168,717,936	8,143,373	5,459,810	2,539,495	6,382,900	22,597,223
1983	627,246,793	411,407,523	61,779,556	349,627,967	173,847,854	6,225,877	5,634,853	4,139,810	6,776,023	19,214,853

* Transition quarter.

Footnotes for Tables 1-3

* Less than \$500.

** Revised.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. State and district data for 1983 are not directly comparable with years prior to 1981. For the most part, beginning with 1981, amounts are classified by state and district based on where taxpayers reside rather than, as for 1980 and prior, where taxpayers made payments.

1. The receipts in the various states do not indicate the federal tax origin of each source, in many instances, taxes are collected in one state from residents of another state. For example, withholding taxes reported by employers located near state lines may include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in neighboring states. Also, the taxes of some corporations are paid from a principal office, although their operations may be located in another state or throughout several states.
2. Includes taxes on unrelated business income of exempt organizations. See table 2.
3. Collections of individual income tax not withheld include old-age, survivors', disability and hospital insurance taxes on self-employment income (SECA). Similarly, the collections of individual income tax withheld are reported in combined amounts with old-

age, survivors', disability and hospital insurance taxes (FICA) on salaries and wages. Estimated separate national totals for individual income tax and for employment taxes are shown in the text table. Gross internal revenue collections, on page 8 and are used in obtaining national totals for individual income taxes and employment taxes in table 3.

4. Self-employment tax and taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are applicable with respect to Social Security and American Samoa. Amounts of such taxes collected in Guam and American Samoa are combined with similar taxes reported for "Foreign Operations—Other."

5. Includes fiduciary income tax collections of \$2.7 billion.

6. The Houston District was established in 1981 to service certain counties formerly covered by the Austin District. Collections were made and reported for nine months of fiscal year 1982, beginning January 1982, as compared with 12 months of reporting for fiscal year 1983.

7. Tax payments made to banks under the federal tax deposit (FTD) system are included in the internal revenue collections for the period in which the FTD is purchased. However, such pay-

ments are not classified by internal revenue districts (nor by tax subclasses to which excise tax payments relate) until the IRS applies them to taxpayers' liabilities.

8. Represents credits allowable on income tax returns for certain gasoline and lubricating oil tax payments and for excess payments under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act.

9. Designations by taxpayers of a portion of their taxes to the presidential election campaign fund are not collections as such because they do not affect taxpayer liability. Transfers of amounts to this fund are made on a national basis only and therefore have no effect on district and regional collection data.

10. Represents amounts offset against outstanding tax liabilities other than those for Forms 1040 and 1040A on which the credits were claimed.

11. Includes amounts contained in the national totals, but not classified by state or district as of Sept. 30, 1983. Also includes amounts transferred to a special account for the Northern Mariana Islands.

12. Amounts of internal revenue taxes collected on Puerto Rican products transported to the United States or consumed on the island (less refunds, drawbacks and expenses) are returned to the Treasury of Puerto Rico under provisions of sections 7552(a)(3) and 5314(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The gross amounts are included in overall collection results (tables 1-3).

13. Refer to table 2 for comments.

14. Includes manufacturers' excise taxes on pistols and revolvers, fishing rods, bows and arrows, firearms and shells and cartridges.

15. Contains, among other items, amounts paid into depositaries but not yet classified into excise detail from Forms 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Returns, filed. Generally, Forms 720 are filed and type of excise tax identified and reported in the quarter following the quarter of payment into a depositary. The data shown primarily reflect windfall profit tax amounts. Negative figures result from the classification of amounts previously reported as unclassified.

16. For tax years beginning after 1978, the Revenue Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-600) replaced the old corporate system of normal tax, surtax and excess profit tax with a new rate structure graduated from 17 to 46 percent of taxable income. The lowest rate was reduced to 15 percent for tax years beginning in 1983 by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-34).

17. Individual income tax rates, effective Jan. 1, 1965, were graduated from 14 to 70 percent of taxable income. A 10-percent per annum surcharge added by Public Law 80-364, effective April 1, 1968, was extended to Dec. 31, 1969, at the same annual rate (Public Law 91-53). The surcharge was again extended to June 30, 1970 (Public Law 91-171), but at a five-percent annual rate, and then discontinued. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 reduced the range of rates from 11 to 50 percent, effective for taxable years beginning in 1983. Includes SECA taxes of 0.25 percent on net earnings up to \$32,400 for 1982 and up to \$35,700 for 1983.

18. Income tax graduated withholding rates ranged from 15 to 39 percent on wages in excess of exemptions, effective Jan. 1, 1979, under Public Law 95-600. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 reduced the rates to 16 percent up to 37 percent, effective Oct. 1, 1981, and the lowest rate to 12 percent, effective July 1, 1982. A combined FICA tax rate of 13.4 percent was in effect on salaries and wages up to \$32,400 for calendar year 1982 and up to \$35,700 for 1983.

19. Railroad retirement taxes are divided into two tiers for both employers and employees. The tier I tax rate for 1982 was 6.7 percent each on the first \$2,700 of monthly compensation and on the first \$2,875 for 1983. Tier II taxes for employers were increased from 9.5 percent to 11.75 percent and established for employees at two percent, effective Oct. 1, 1981, on the first \$2,025 of monthly compensation for 1982 and \$2,225 for 1983.

20. Employers of one or more persons in each of 20 calendar weeks or who paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter were taxed 3.4 percent on taxable portion of wages up to \$6,000 for 1982 and 3.5 percent on taxable wages up to \$7,000 for 1983. This tax was reduced by credits for unemployment contributions paid to states up to 2.7 percent of FUTA tax, resulting in a net federal tax of 0.7 percent for 1982 and 0.8 percent for 1983.

21. Beginning Jan. 1, 1977, the separate tax rates for estates and gifts were replaced by unified rates of tax graduated from 18 to 70

percent. Separate exemption amounts were replaced by a unified credit of \$47,000 phased in over a five-year period ending in 1981. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 raised the credit to \$192,800 to be phased in over a five-year period (\$79,300 credit for 1983). Also, the Act raised the annual gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to \$10,000, effective Jan. 1, 1982, and provided for annual rather than quarterly returns and payments. The first annual return was due April 15, 1983.

22. Repealed effective Jan. 1, 1980 (Public Law 96-39).

23. Rates doubled from \$4 to \$8 per gallon for small cigarettes and from \$8.40 to \$16.80 for large cigarettes, effective Jan. 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-248). Includes full stock tax collections of \$169.7 million for cigarettes removed from bond before the effective date but still unsold.

24. Tax increased from 4 to 9 cents per gallon, effective April 1, 1983. Includes full stock tax collections of \$49.9 million for gasoline in inventories of dealers on the effective date (5 cents per gallon on gasoline and 4 cents per gallon on gasoline, Public Law 97-424).

25. Repealed effective after Jan. 6, 1983 (Public Law 97-424).

26. Tax increased from 10 to 12 percent and imposed at the retail rather than the manufacturer's level, effective April 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-424).

27. Tax increased from \$200 to \$1,200 per vehicle for 1982 model-year automobiles based on various fuel-economy levels (Public Law 95-502).

28. Tax increased from 30 to 37.5 cents per gallon for alcohol of 150 to 190 proof and from 40 to 50 cents per gallon for 190 proof and over, effective April 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-424).

29. Includes amounts collected or adjusted for taxes that have been repealed or expired.

30. Expired Sept. 30, 1980. Reinstated and increased from 3 to 8 cents per gallon, effective Sept. 1, 1982 (Public Law 97-248). Decreased to 3 cents per gallon, effective April 1, 1983, in conjunction with the gasoline tax increase under Public Law 97-424.

31. Expired Sept. 30, 1980. Reinstated and increased from 7 to 14 cents per gallon, effective Sept. 1, 1982 (Public Law 97-248).

32. Tax increased from one to three percent, effective Jan. 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-248).

33. Tax increased from five to eight percent, effective Sept. 1, 1982 (Public Law 97-248).

34. Expired Sept. 30, 1980. Reinstated at \$3 per passenger, effective Sept. 1, 1982 (Public Law 97-248).

35. Expired Sept. 30, 1980. Reinstated at five percent, effective Sept. 1, 1982 (Public Law 97-248).

36. Repealed effective June 30, 1980, by the Revenue Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-600).

37. Tax reduced from \$500 to \$50 on wagons authorized by state law, effective July 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-362).

38. Tax rate reduced from two to 0.25 percent for wagons authorized by state law, effective Jan. 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-362).

39. Expired Sept. 30, 1980. Officially repealed by Public Law 97-248.

40. Transfers of machine guns, short-barreled firearms, silencers, etc., \$200 each; certain guns with combination shotgun and rifle barrels and other special types of firearms \$5 each. Occupational taxes are levied on manufacturers, importers or dealers in firearms and are included in the amounts shown.

41. Negative figure for 1983 is due to refunds of this tax under the United States/United Kingdom Income Tax Treaty, which provides for exemption from this tax retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975. Also, a similar treaty with France provides for exemption retroactive to Jan. 1, 1979.

42. Lowest rate reduced from 27.5 to 25 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1983 (Public Law 97-34). Windfall profit tax amounts shown in these tables are incomplete because they reflect only amounts from returns processed by the end of the reporting period. For comprehensive detail on windfall profit taxes, refer to the SOI Bulletin, Publication 1136, published quarterly by the IRS.

43. Contains windfall profit tax amounts of \$22 billion for fiscal year 1982 and \$15.7 billion for fiscal year 1983 (refer to footnote 42 for cautionary information about these figures).

Table 4.—Amount of internal revenue refunds including interest
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Total	Corporation income	Individual income	Employment taxes ¹	Estate	Gift	Excise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
United States, total	89,760,868	25,012,210	61,198,032²	1,849,350	198,675	9,532	493,009³
North-Atlantic Region	12,320,220	4,312,901	7,744,734	28,824	3,008	58	10
Albany	686,376	213,584	454,053	7,579	999	19	142
Augusta	289,103	44,699	239,943	3,926	160	37	160
Boston	2,018,139	551,408	1,432,765	29,516	3,055	80	1,345
Brooklyn	1,934,475	317,138	1,747,509	34,827	4,573	19	10,409
Buffalo	1,306,568	205,373	1,077,151	18,115	3,385	16	1,526
Burlington	1,233,899	19,020	1,000,314	2,489	297	34	275
Hartford	1,871,054	661,842	977,542	7,202	3,640	347	691
Manhattan	3,654,254	2,311,914	1,226,314	70,990	12,033	362	42,551
Pensacola	1,100,354	166,302	934,052	5,420	118	1	1,181
Providence	313,988	79,834	228,562	4,667	327	4	594
Mid-Atlantic Region	12,647,423	3,786,313	8,554,927	200,690	20,411	2,339	1,589
Baltimore	1,232,566	352,222	880,344	12,765	1,437	1	1,589
Foreign Operations	525,453	113,524	391,189	16,507	870	—	3,363
Puerto Rico ⁴	64,432	3,098	53,765	7,216	133	—	220
Other	451,021	110,426	337,424	9,291	707	—	3,143
Newark	3,346,863	983,623	2,255,019	82,695	7,154	41	40,321
Philadelphia	2,304,942	493,202	1,759,608	35,420	3,376	63	13,273
Pittsburgh	1,807,473	223,609	1,064,233	15,332	2,153	12	2,047
Richmond	1,755,972	353,585	1,475,036	19,696	2,082	211	5,370
Wilmington	577,154	425,145	124,533	12,732	343	23	232
South-Atlantic Region	10,146,842	2,182,820	7,791,833	151,138	22,068	717	34,765
Atlanta	1,789,245	456,838	1,296,504	25,506	1,903	58	14,796
Birmingham	968,217	163,296	782,197	12,659	1,788	118	1,116
Columbia	770,385	133,065	625,799	6,712	1,102	1	1,102
Greensboro	1,446,892	283,941	1,137,987	18,906	1,571	41	4,438
Jackson	550,036	99,861	442,004	7,584	907	2	580
Jacksonville	2,434,903	264,504	2,169,399	60,384	12,775	277	6,613
Nashville	1,339,215	304,715	1,012,597	12,728	2,617	220	6,338
Central Region	11,490,460	3,511,024	7,820,253	96,150	15,912	308	48,813
Cincinnati	1,787,121	575,623	1,189,296	15,951	2,384	38	4,827
Cleveland	2,551,486	893,658	1,630,559	12,891	4,176	49	10,135
Detroit	3,878,682	1,405,653	2,513,121	35,921	4,214	75	19,698
Indianapolis	1,763,313	327,453	1,435,819	19,074	3,073	97	1,757
Louisville	917,313	178,042	750,149	8,435	1,509	16	8,769
Pittsburgh	461,963	60,555	399,314	3,878	556	33	627
Midwest Region	11,541,802	3,580,259	7,971,271	113,506	26,217	921	39,028
Aberdeen	157,790	18,471	126,969	1,990	173	1	181
Chicago	2,138,844	2,138,844	2,571,426	28,436	10,874	173	14,588
Des Moines	760,532	161,861	608,428	8,881	2,046	25	1,091
Fargo	183,158	27,396	142,208	2,381	246	1	238
Milwaukee	1,304,984	275,547	1,029,224	14,884	3,656	572	2,091
Omaha	522,718	157,363	355,474	6,319	2,405	42	1,115
St. Louis	1,415,150	274,952	1,120,022	23,270	2,629	41	11,022
St. Paul	1,577,281	476,797	1,072,816	19,892	2,265	16	5,695
Springfield	855,198	129,926	714,544	5,543	1,941	51	1,791
Southwest Region	13,811,288	4,417,870	8,017,383	299,459	38,200	3,481	106,325
Albuquerque	354,762	48,526	310,305	4,505	980	2	448
Austin	1,786,357	498,935	1,218,795	25,894	13,756	923	28,052
Cheyenne	218,244	41,682	168,292	2,935	1,760	50	1,760
Dallas	2,843,281	889,036	1,871,572	56,968	8,118	73	17,514
Denver	1,343,215	335,191	983,077	21,729	2,505	4	2,709
Houston	2,813,891	1,268,422	1,526,025	58,181	4,424	610	25,599
Little Rock	522,374	89,153	424,338	7,367	888	34	1,054
New Orleans	1,473,916	323,545	1,114,164	22,745	3,694	10	8,756
Oklahoma City	1,658,178	904,601	753,577	16,612	25	17,646	1,612
Wichita	786,770	176,479	593,951	9,535	1,566	44	5,195
Western Region	17,065,112	4,122,737	12,558,801	45,358	724	50,451	106,325
Anchorage	225,931	17,214	201,694	6,235	211	577	577
Boise	243,083	33,099	205,104	4,370	453	202	65
Helena	225,234	35,548	183,432	3,680	1,425	1	1,148
Honolulu	414,946	125,457	280,314	7,701	1,123	14	327
Los Angeles	7,107,006	1,932,676	5,012,028	121,260	19,823	114	21,104
Phoenix	949,085	155,047	766,491	14,823	2,239	14	471
Portland	1,042,740	285,381	755,400	16,348	2,845	26	1,740
Reno	356,809	67,167	277,266	11,496	624	76	80
Salt Lake City	483,512	104,768	370,119	7,553	302	3	767
San Francisco	2,403,384	839,724	1,570,250	66,683	12,136	211	12,380
Seattle	1,813,382	515,656	1,256,602	24,942	4,177	63	11,942
Other miscellaneous refunds	586,521	-1,614	-71,170	582,654	1,685	202	74,764
Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits ⁵	486,158	0	0	428,800	0	0	57,358
U.S. Customs Service ⁶	1,550	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned income credits offset ⁷	31,163	0	0	31,163	0	0	0
Refunds reversed unclassified ⁸	87,650	-1,614	-102,333	153,854	1,685	202	15,856
Totals for states not shown above							
(a) California	11,310,390	2,772,400	8,282,279	189,943	31,959	325	33,484
(b) Illinois	5,619,589	2,267,772	3,266,420	35,979	12,815	224	16,379
(c) New York	7,591,683	2,869,009	4,515,167	131,511	20,990	416	54,720
(d) Ohio	4,306,589	469,281	2,818,657	6,560	24,862	87	14,862
(e) Pennsylvania	4,112,415	1,216,898	2,823,841	50,752	5,529	75	15,320
(f) Texas	7,443,529	2,684,393	4,519,262	141,043	26,300	1,606	70,925

Table 5.—Number of internal revenue refunds issued

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Total	Corporation income	Individual income	Employment taxes	Estate	Gift	Excise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
United States, total	76,771,770	851,496	73,723,565	2,082,445	19,424	855	83,995
North-Atlantic Region	10,226,414	105,527	9,806,701	300,823	2,894	121	10,248
Albany	669,795	5,616	547,742	15,548	122	7	561
Augusta	480,027	3,975	476,798	8,425	75	2	852
Boston	2,020,841	23,584	1,944,274	51,005	421	28	1,529
Brooklyn	2,153,007	13,485	2,080,595	56,742	555	14	2,615
Burlington	1,476,055	13,529	1,432,015	28,937	295	10	1,288
Hartford	1,688,483	2,202	1,650,589	5,474	72	5	1,811
Manhattan	3,200,886	1,171	3,199,686	35,122	466	13	11,295
Portsmouth	1,259,895	21,648	1,243,019	72,089	826	32	2,969
Providence	342,883	4,046	329,186	9,204	74	3	370
Rhode Island	344,449	3,476	341,221	18,367	7	3	354
Mid-Atlantic Region	10,181,833	90,103	10,432,359	277,770	2,347	91	12,183
Baltimore	1,859,954	15,977	1,795,631	45,009	464	21	2,852
Foreign Operations	232,073	1,872	212,745	16,679	120	—	—
Puerto Rico	54,313	92	54,313	14,377	4	—	68
Other	177,860	1,780	173,073	2,502	116	—	389
Newark	2,870,770	24,971	2,757,283	84,469	792	17	2,338
Philadelphia	2,289,353	18,296	2,230,057	57,953	405	20	2,405
Pittsburgh	1,423,156	10,204	1,381,264	29,780	224	8	1,675
Richmond	1,819,796	15,148	1,733,699	38,160	290	20	1,309
Wilmington	206,311	2,645	203,263	5,520	52	247	—
South-Atlantic Region	11,539,436	118,437	11,105,186	300,396	2,334	104	12,979
Atlanta	1,817,463	17,751	1,751,226	45,992	232	15	2,332
Birmingham	1,144,778	10,124	1,107,102	25,405	103	7	1,479
Columbia	984,954	8,560	963,515	21,813	120	2	944
Greensboro	1,966,913	20,260	1,845,364	39,085	257	2	1,525
Jackson	681,784	6,532	667,075	16,859	103	10	1,123
Jacksonville	3,474,308	42,070	3,309,893	117,364	2,143	37	3,731
Nashville	1,569,705	13,030	1,480,911	33,878	247	18	1,621
Central Region	8,766,832	107,389	8,445,475	201,820	1,782	91	10,275
Cincinnati	1,534,309	17,815	1,484,066	30,839	298	20	1,871
Cleveland	2,022,252	25,306	1,992,088	42,536	407	23	1,492
Detroit	2,963,777	34,172	2,908,451	57,999	476	17	2,662
Indianapolis	1,734,115	14,996	1,688,889	34,685	338	22	2,179
Louisville	1,034,812	8,888	998,922	24,177	190	5	1,430
Pittsburgh	541,212	5,412	520,503	11,284	54	1	541
Midwest Region	9,998,429	140,495	9,959,208	245,020	2,842	114	14,760
Aberdeen	202,738	3,220	193,606	5,334	33	2	513
Chicago	2,935,095	25,326	2,821,057	75,387	813	23	3,083
Des Moines	823,242	16,655	804,333	20,185	321	13	1,735
Fargo	201,354	3,016	198,389	6,266	54	3	615
Milwaukee	1,524,151	22,842	1,484,174	34,348	165	17	2,444
Omaha	494,593	9,531	470,850	13,085	206	7	1,165
St. Louis	1,522,697	20,779	1,499,244	40,075	415	19	2,134
St. Paul	1,581,721	12,947	1,568,774	30,400	428	15	2,044
Springfield	825,248	10,412	797,235	19,958	307	15	1,221
South-Atlantic Region	10,628,884	104,889	10,148,899	324,176	2,814	175	16,418
Albuquerque	468,583	4,697	419,508	11,764	85	3	526
Austin	1,684,730	18,243	1,616,123	45,991	365	46	2,623
Cheyenne	176,626	1,657	169,041	7,041	75	5	385
Dallas	2,104,301	29,125	2,000,154	71,197	483	33	3,269
Denver	1,085,193	15,264	1,064,897	33,502	222	10	1,343
Houston	1,294,683	15,654	1,229,654	45,245	325	20	2,035
Little Rock	634,276	7,636	611,318	16,997	101	12	1,362
New Orleans	1,346,526	16,178	1,296,302	41,761	261	10	2,014
Oklahoma City	1,018,616	871	1,013,689	31,485	16	1	1,833
Tulsa	144,720	12,511	710,098	20,483	216	13	1,389
Western Region	13,670,369	183,380	13,052,553	413,500	4,839	155	15,862
Anchorage	160,531	1,897	151,851	6,381	4	9	298
Boise	779,091	8,641	766,341	19,063	59	3	783
Helena	255,633	5,268	240,977	8,500	92	3	783
Honolulu	354,063	6,330	339,689	8,705	93	5	223
Los Angeles	5,019,183	47,823	4,788,623	156,391	513	52	4,533
Phoenix	822,894	10,437	885,449	25,998	216	16	778
Portland	837,851	15,215	806,106	24,728	270	14	1,526
Reno	322,487	3,081	308,137	10,122	59	4	288
Salt Lake City	460,918	4,526	440,508	15,311	65	6	502
San Francisco	3,322,594	44,971	3,376,562	105,157	1,648	38	4,218
Seattle	1,648,288	1,358	1,648,288	44,137	224	14	2,244
Other miscellaneous returns	126,683	-32,684	139,108	19,040	55	4	1,160
Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits ¹	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service ²	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned income credits offsets	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refunds reversals unclassified ³	126,683	-32,684	139,108	19,040	55	4	1,160
Totals for states not shown above							
(a) California	8,530,667	111,794	8,184,667	261,555	3,580	80	8,771
(b) Illinois	45,738	3,714	47,352	95,245	80	38	4,310
(c) New York	5,638,543	54,558	5,404,372	173,316	1,800	63	5,834
(d) Ohio	3,556,561	42,821	3,436,154	73,375	705	43	3,563
(e) Pennsylvania	3,822,507	37,013	3,701,540	87,723	2,483	20	3,860
(f) Texas	5,183,714	65,062	4,947,736	162,133	1,108	109	7,556

Internal revenue regions and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Total tax returns	Individual income tax	Estimated tax	Fiduciary	Partnership	Corporation income tax	Estate tax
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Totals for states not shown above

Column contents:

- (2) Includes Forms 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, 1040NR, 1040SS-PR and 1040C.
(3) Shows the number of 1040ES documents filed. Commissioner's Annual Reports prior to 1981 showed the number of filers.
(4) Form 1041.
(5) Form 1065.
(6) Includes Forms 1120, 1120L, 1120M, 1120S, 1120POL, 1120F and 1120H.
(7) Includes Forms 706 and 706NA.

Internal revenue districts and districts, states and other areas. (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other states shown at bottom of table.)	Gift tax	Employment taxes	Exempt organizations	Employee plans	ATF returns	Excise taxes	Supplemental documents	Non-master file return
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

Totals for states not shown above

Column contents:

- (9) Form 709.
- (10) Includes Forms 940, 940PR, 941, 941PR & SS, 941E, 942, 942PR, 943, 943PR & SS and CT-1
- (11) Includes Forms 990, 990PF, 990T, 990C, 5227 and 4720
- (12) Includes Forms 5500, 5500C, 5500G, 5500K and 5500R
- (13) Includes Forms 7, 8, 11, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, alcohol excise tax returns and tobacco excise tax returns
- (14) Includes Forms 720, 720, 2290, 111C and 4638
- (15) Includes Forms 1040X, 1120X, 2588, 4868, 7004, 7005, 1041A and 990AIR
- (16) Includes Forms 941M, 941NMU, CT-2, 990BL, 1042, 1120DISC and 720M

Table 7.—Returns filed, examination coverage and results (1983)

	Returns filed		Returns examined			Percent coverage
	Fed CY 1982	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Total	
Individual, total	95,419,000	277,945	1,001,865	147,850	1,427,660	1.50
1040A, TPI ¹ under \$10,000	25,168,000	7,929	66,799	6,910	81,638	.32
Non 1040A, TPI under \$10,000	7,662,000	6,517	37,735	14,790	61,042	.78
TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, simple	21,412,000	9,365	115,367	13,085	136,817	.64
TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, complex	10,653,000	22,149	167,305	39,482	228,936	2.15
TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000	20,332,000	48,032	436,905	45,983	530,920	2.61
TPI \$50,000 and over	4,425,000	105,733	96,882	15,723	218,338	4.93
Schedule C-TGR ² under \$25,000	1,756,000	8,930	17,496	2,137	28,563	1.63
Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	1,797,000	21,867	32,458	4,528	58,893	3.28
Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over	945,000	36,938	18,287	2,624	57,849	6.12
Schedule F-TGR ³ under \$25,000	328,000	1,100	3,150	713	4,963	1.52
Schedule F-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	501,000	2,952	6,001	1,184	10,137	2.02
Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over	231,000	5,433	3,440	691	9,564	4.14
Fiduciary	1,962,000	7,982	321	-	8,303	.42
Partnerships	1,499,000	35,737	378	-	36,115	2.41
Corporation, total ⁴	2,384,000	85,980	-	-	85,980	3.64
Assets not reported	140,000	3,893	-	-	3,893	2.77
Under \$100,000 ⁴	1,092,000	21,418	-	-	21,418	1.96
\$100,000 under \$1 ml	887,000	30,617	-	-	30,617	3.45
\$1 ml under \$10 ml	193,000	19,139	-	-	19,139	9.90
\$10 ml under \$100 ml	32,000	7,098	-	-	7,098	22.47
\$100 ml and over	6,600	3,815	-	-	3,815	57.83
Small business corps.	567,000	7,428	-	-	7,428	1.31
Form 1120 DISC	13,000	1,416	-	-	1,416	10.61
Estate, total	127,000	21,517	-	-	21,517	16.94
Gross estate under \$1 ml	119,000	15,873	-	-	15,873	13.36
Gross estate \$1 ml under \$5 ml	8,000	5,120	-	-	5,120	66.87
Gross estate \$5 ml and over	1,000	524	-	-	524	90.81
Gift	84,000	3,028	-	-	3,028	3.59
Income, estate and gift, total	102,037,000	441,033	1,002,564	147,850	1,591,447	1.56
Excise	798,000	51,348	587	-	51,935	6.51
Employment	25,736,000	22,786	3,136	-	25,902	.10
Windfall profit	13,000	3,901	43	2,667	6,611	50.85
Miscellaneous	-	127	-	-	127	-
Service center corrections	-	-	-	930,215	930,215	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹Total positive income.²Total gross receipts.³Includes 13,000 Forms 1120F not allocated to corporation classes.⁴Balance sheet assets.

Table 7.—Continued

Recommended additional tax and penalties (In millions of dollars)					Average tax and penalty per return			No-change, percent ⁵	
Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Total	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	
\$2,848	\$992	\$47	\$3,887	\$10,248	\$990	\$316	10	19	Individual, total
77	38	2	117	9,676	571	341	13	17	1040A, TPI ¹ under \$10,000
42	18	3	63	4,947	479	217	11	25	Non 1040A, TPI under \$10,000
32	76	3	111	3,835	655	230	11	20	TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, simple
65	109	11	205	3,821	652	286	11	15	TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, complex
172	331	15	518	3,582	758	330	10	18	TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000
1,572	273	7	1,853	14,871	2,822	439	8	25	TPI \$50,000 and over
55	18	1	74	6,144	1,057	320	12	18	Schedule C-TGR ² under \$25,000
163	57	2	222	7,462	1,756	393	10	19	Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000
551	92	2	611	14,930	3,177	618	13	23	Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over
13	2	-	15	11,641	579	215	14	27	Schedule F-TGR ³ under \$25,000
12	5	-	17	4,047	837	212	13	23	Schedule F-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000
74	6	-	81	13,652	1,862	360	12	25	Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over
61	1	-	62	7,689	2,097	-	20	27	Fiduciary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	Partnerships
7,601	-	-	7,601	86,398	-	-	19	-	Corporation, total ⁴
204	-	-	204	52,375	-	-	19	-	Assets not reported
53	-	-	52	2,481	-	-	24	-	Under \$100,000 ⁴
178	-	-	178	5,806	-	-	22	-	\$100,000 under \$1 ml
464	-	-	464	24,249	-	-	15	-	\$1 ml under \$10 ml
561	-	-	561	79,096	-	-	9	-	\$10 ml under \$100 ml
6,140	-	-	6,140	1,609,472	-	-	3	-	\$100 ml and over
75	-	-	75	10,097	-	-	32	-	Small business corps.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	Form 1120 DISC
1,322	-	-	1,322	61,446	-	-	8	-	Estate, total
220	-	-	220	13,835	-	-	9	-	Gross estate under \$1 ml
296	-	-	296	57,806	-	-	7	-	Gross estate \$1 ml under \$5 ml
807	-	-	807	1,539,320	-	-	7	-	Gross estate \$5 ml and over
67	-	-	67	22,070	-	-	21	-	Gift
11,924	993	47	13,014	27,150	-	316	15	19	Income, estate and gift, total
78	-	-	78	1,515	453	-	15	2	Excise
129	2	-	131	5,671	629	-	13	8	Employment
451	-	1	452	115,581	29	412	44	5	Windfall profit
9	-	-	9	70,914	-	-	21	-	Miscellaneous
-	-	420	420	-	-	451	-	-	Service center corrections

⁵Service center no-change rate by class is not available. Service center examinations resulted in a 19-percent no-change rate.

Table 8.—Returns filed, examination coverage and results (1982)

	Returns filed		Returns examined				Percent coverage
	CY 1981	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Total		
Individual, total	94,013,000	285,526	1,066,557	103,173	1,455,256		1.55
1040A, TPI ¹ under \$10,000	26,520,000	8,567	80,975	3,909	93,451		35
Non 1040A, TPI under \$10,000	6,468,000	10,481	56,663	15,963	83,147		98
TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, simple	21,189,000	8,275	100,103	11,670	120,048		57
TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, complex	11,251,000	24,862	216,486	34,482	275,832		2.45
TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000	17,668,000	46,604	441,433	24,059	512,096		2.90
TPI \$50,000 and over	3,305,000	100,456	81,004	6,242	187,702		5.68
Schedule C-TGR ² under \$25,000	1,831,000	10,108	18,934	1,706	30,748		1.68
Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	1,747,000	27,231	39,918	2,221	69,370		3.97
Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over	921,000	34,926	18,355	1,403	54,684		5.94
Schedule F-TGR under \$25,000	368,000	2,134	3,435	594	6,163		1.67
Schedule F-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000	528,000	4,658	6,087	581	11,326		2.15
Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over	219,000	7,224	3,142	323	10,689		4.88
Fiduciary	1,544,000	9,387	914	-	10,301		.53
Partnerships	1,412,000	22,979	105	-	23,084		1.63
Corporation, total ³	2,279,000	107,705	-	-	107,705		4.73
Assets not reported	144,000	5,359	-	-	5,359		3.72
Under \$100,000 ⁴	1,035,000	28,864	-	-	28,864		2.79
\$100,000 under \$1 mil	870,000	39,024	-	-	39,024		4.49
\$1 mil under \$10 mil	185,000	23,296	-	-	23,296		12.59
\$10 mil under \$100 mil	30,000	7,158	-	-	7,158		23.86
\$100 mil and over	6,000	4,004	-	-	4,004		66.73
Small business corps.	547,000	8,726	-	-	8,726		1.60
Form 1120 DISC	7,000	1,396	-	-	1,396		19.34
Estate, total	146,000	24,344	143	-	24,487		16.77
Gross estate under \$1 mil	139,000	18,863	137	-	19,000		13.67
Gross estate \$1 mil and over	8,000	5,481	6	-	5,487		68.59
Gift	190,000	4,451	58	-	4,509		2.37
Income, estate and gift, total	100,538,000	464,514	1,067,777	103,173	1,635,464		1.63
Excise	970,000	57,396	2,792	-	60,188		6.20
Employment	25,026,000	31,712	4,334	-	36,046		.14
Windfall profit	4,000	507	-	-	507		12.68
Miscellaneous	-	25	2	-	27		-
Service center corrections	-	-	-	716,193	716,193		-

Note: Totals may not add to rounding.

¹ Total positive income.² Total gross receipts.³ Includes 9,000 Forms 1120F not allocated to corporation classes.⁴ Balance sheet assets.

Table 8.—Continued

Revenue agents	Recommended additional tax and penalties (in millions of dollars)			Average tax and penalty per return			No-change, percent ⁵		Individual, total
	Tax auditors	Service centers	Total	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	Service centers	Revenue agents	Tax auditors	
2,143	801	31	2,975	7,505	751	364	11	20	
70	44	1	115	8,166	543	200	10	18	1040A, TPI ¹ under \$10,000
63	26	3	92	6,058	455	185	16	27	Non 1040A, TPI under \$10,000
21	58	3	82	2,520	579	248	13	19	TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, simple
68	120	10	198	2,731	355	291	12	17	TPI \$10,000 under \$25,000, complex
142	286	8	437	3,057	648	336	10	20	TPI \$25,000 under \$50,000
1,069	136	3	1,230	10,841	1,705	468	9	29	TPI \$50,000 and over
41	17	1	59	4,042	895	451	15	21	Schedule C-TGR ² under \$25,000
123	54	1	178	4,526	1,382	427	12	21	Schedule C-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000
416	47	1	464	11,801	2,563	620	10	22	Schedule C-TGR \$100,000 and over
4	2	-	6	1,997	596	223	13	26	Schedule F-TGR under \$25,000
18	5	-	23	3,891	757	303	10	24	Schedule F-TGR \$25,000 under \$100,000
87	4	-	91	12,065	1,264	407	9	26	Schedule F-TGR \$100,000 and over
38	-	-	38	4,043	279	-	21	6	Fiduciary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	33	Partnerships
7,221	-	-	7,221	67,042	-	-	23	-	Corporation, total ³
202	-	-	202	37,683	-	-	32	-	Assets not reported
71	-	-	71	2,465	-	-	31	-	Under \$100,000 ⁴
167	-	-	167	4,268	-	-	23	-	\$100,000 under \$1 mil
389	-	-	389	16,681	-	-	18	-	\$1 mil under \$10 mil
565	-	-	565	78,969	-	-	9	-	\$10 mil under \$100 mil
5,827	-	-	5,827	1,455,348	-	-	3	-	\$100 mil and over
42	-	-	42	4,803	-	-	37	-	Small business corps.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	Form 1120 DISC
754	1	-	754	30,958	4,054	-	9	9	Estate, total
259	1	-	259	13,729	3,822	-	10	10	Gross estate under \$1 mil
495	-	-	495	90,253	9,366	-	6	-	Gross estate \$1 mil and over
85	-	-	85	19,021	1,255	-	21	16	Gift
10,283	802	31	11,115	22,135	751	364	15	20	Income, estate and gift, total
71	1	-	71	1,242	217	-	15	8	Excise
93	2	-	95	2,926	482	-	30	10	Employment
457	-	-	457	900,481	-	-	69	-	Windfall profit
2	-	-	2	81,185	-	-	-	-	Miscellaneous
-	-	268	268	-	-	374	-	-	Service center corrections

⁵ Service center no-change rate by class is not available. Service center examinations resulted in a 17-percent no-change rate.

Table 9.—Additional tax and penalties recommended after examination by class of tax and by internal revenue regions and districts and other areas
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions, districts and service centers	Total	Individual	Fiduciary	Corporation	Subchapter S corporation	Estate	Gift	Excise	Employment	Exempt organizations	Windfall profit	Miscellaneous
Total	13,734,933	3,887,318	62,047	7,600,501	74,999	1,322,131	86,489	78,049	131,087	50,965	451,979	9,006
North-Atlantic Region:	2,706,734	574,880	8,692	1,904,227	7,246	163,635	5,273	9,204	23,271	3,821	7	6,137
Mid-Atlantic	1,981,723	464,440	1,630	1,515,653	6,444	84,494	8,240	11,626	31,397	1,374	393,376	88
Southeast	1,713,808	535,746	7,172	1,170,890	1,493	677,744	6,760	9,520	6,561	109	249	728
Central	957,452	336,372	3,490	536,530	6,232	171,156	16,902	8,881	14,513	2,033	2,352	11
Midwest	1,954,787	410,172	1,954	1,543,615	38,761	92,293	11,678	13,775	17,007	30,866	417	-
Southwest	2,503,870	624,009	3,239	1,876,622	6,206	111,279	5,708	16,507	33,773	5,398	53,653	30
Western	1,916,797	891,698	35,870	1,019,529	8,616	141,531	11,288	8,553	7,567	7,384	1,926	2,013
North-Atlantic Region:												
Albany	88,335	20,667	135	64,882	143	2,211	579	236	82	-	-	-
Augusta	24,474	7,062	155	13,438	-	3,292	208	133	186	-	-	-
Boston	447,383	171,005	1,589	275,089	134	13,453	383	185	582	363	-	-
Brooklyn	201,101	114,720	151	87,147	49	32,578	1,758	4,933	170	3,458	-	5,137
Buffalo	92,499	32,306	227	52,449	26	5,098	279	524	986	-	2	-
Burlington	7,184	2,756	40	3,382	1	1,180	29	35	62	-	-	-
Hartford	505,305	60,370	1,227	428,428	195	11,580	678	2,406	426	-	-	-
Manhattan	1,288,473	232,759	4,709	1,050,964	6,660	91,442	1,276	638	19,918	-	-	-
Pittsburgh	25,162	9,361	401	14,740	-	1,667	66	43	94	-	-	-
Providence	36,440	15,136	59	18,606	-	734	16	71	780	-	-	-
Rochester	3,762	3,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andover Service Center	4,375	4,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic Region:												
Baltimore	208,012	80,241	132	126,240	632	16,207	837	998	406	189	-	-
Foreign Operations	140,736	37,970	-	77,949	-	5,725	40	140	18,824	-	-	-
New York	450,751	132,769	86	270,276	384	13,604	183	2,471	8,789	1,185	-	-
Philadelphia	241,853	95,286	968	125,100	3,853	15,284	93	777	292	-	-	-
Pittsburgh	314,839	41,619	81	265,566	1,003	4,631	25	1,661	149	-	2	-
Richmond	544,062	66,730	338	460,296	1,110	8,115	7,782	5,515	1,802	-	393,374	-
Wilmington	97,287	6,353	22	89,191	482	788	270	66	135	-	-	-
Philadelphia Service Center	3,572	3,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast Region:												
Atlanta	185,774	64,482	442	120,247	80	10,820	1,405	1,514	673	109	1	-
Birmingham	98,551	37,585	136	51,280	372	7,464	596	995	219	-	-	-
Columbus	56,102	32,724	476	22,494	77	4,508	-	127	214	-	-	-
Greensboro	141,160	45,708	62	95,452	81	4,008	581	538	548	-	-	728
Jackson	107,441	18,813	1,007	95,763	48	5,558	358	627	114	-	-	-
Jacksonville	1,095,136	291,266	5,030	803,870	759	641,777	1,183	3,963	2,454	-	-	-
Nashville	84,831	35,945	18	48,886	126	7,717	26	1,857	2,437	-	-	-
Atlanta Service Center	5,286	5,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Memphis Service Center	5,936	5,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Region:												
Cincinnati	130,492	34,029	183	76,076	763	6,671	544	1,917	9,139	2,003	37	-
Cleveland	223,323	45,151	90	158,096	289	23,328	1,196	1,484	1,426	-	259	-
Detroit	275,075	99,333	315	175,742	1,182	11,423	8,672	1,241	2,585	-	495	-
Indianapolis	160,219	59,341	1,954	74,890	1,954	15,410	1,864	3,487	859	-	459	11
Louisville	157,536	41,969	70	77,844	1,439	4,542	1,183	291	1,098	-	-	-
Parkersburg	27,979	14,618	878	6,794	2,036	2,684	82	470	212	-	5	-
Cincinnati Service Center	2,830	2,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest Region:												
Baltimore	13,032	8,235	4	4,794	326	1,526	172	15	120	-	-	-
Chicago	912,982	151,244	256	668,712	9,753	22,570	1,733	4,439	3,509	30,866	-	-
Des Moines	72,657	38,998	28	33,664	145	9,908	710	420	313	-	21	-
Fargo	17,942	9,520	4	8,422	50	3,627	543	237	165	-	-	-
Milwaukee	176,758	32,389	83	131,554	118	7,356	257	3,421	1,580	-	-	-
Omaha	61,427	15,203	665	35,815	968	7,416	834	201	225	-	-	-
St. Louis	355,190	74,855	282	280,335	26,648	14,133	1,688	599	1,192	-	199	-
St. Paul	223,571	53,958	308	168,613	529	11,612	3,073	400	5,818	-	-	-
Springfield	114,418	30,188	323	84,230	226	14,446	2,669	1,703	1,345	-	196	-
Kansas City Service Center	5,611	5,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest Region:												
Albuquerque	22,836	13,790	6	6,173	669	1,611	86	247	183	-	77	-
Austin	190,621	88,168	193	87,064	95	13,933	159	3,171	1,079	-	739	-
Cheyenne	22,438	12,574	-	10,000	31	2,223	31	59	51	-	-	-
Dallas	366,034	103,390	667	218,703	548	23,366	1,949	3,880	328	5,398	9,755	30
Denver	89,661	44,488	110	45,173	611	2,555	1,273	1,230	219	-	33	-
Houston	655,512	221,480	118	432,502	1,473	6,156	757	2,028	2,147	-	8,873	-
Little Rock	75,085	18,286	49	56,799	291	8,113	239	1,793	432	-	5	-
New Orleans	630,358	49,640	442	580,718	907	20,912	716	391	594	-	1,024	-
Oklahoma City	318,215	38,441	1,609	219,774	964	24,624	157	2,771	1,434	-	30,283	-
Wichita	128,511	30,206	133	59,493	650	7,705	341	937	27,305	-	1,661	-
Austin Service Center	4,660	4,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Region:												
Anchorage	28,929	22,651	259	4,259	767	450	411	51	81	-	-	-
Boise	21,252	16,004	139	5,109	-	1,875	290	50	691	71	-	-
Honolulu	18,899	12,328	240	3,761	159	1,483	294	412	372	-	-	-
Honolulu	31,748	13,767	6	10,332	723	6,577	135	191	196	-	-	-
Los Angeles	907,185	455,022	29,025	343,029	3,880	65,539	886	4,348	2,349	856	1,817	334
Phoenix	82,523	55,008	1,461	27,515	634	6,791	618	493	478	-	178	-
Portland	94,684	41,503	1,853	42,180	2,037	6,641	622	1,002	246	-	-	-
Reno	72,935	37,863	87	26,532	52	7,470	4	105	910	-	-	-
Salt Lake City	42,139	24,749	87	17,390	35	684	2	112	411	-	107	197
San Francisco	22,370	15,529	2,370	15,597	289	3,224	3,225	872	1,928	5,193	107	1,304
Seattle	167,217	62,573	429	90,221	30	5,557	5,040	468	524	1,375	-	-
Ogden Service Center	4,110	4,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno Service Center	7,651	7,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Less than \$500.

Table 10.—Number of returns examined by class of tax and by internal revenue regions and districts and other areas

Internal revenue regions, districts and service centers	Total	Individual	Partnership	Fiduciary	Corporation	Subchapter S corporation	Estate	Gift	Excise	Employment	Exempt organizations	Employee plans	Windfall profit	Miscellaneous
Total	1,720,450	1,427,670	36,115	8,303	85,880	8,844	21,517	3,029	51,835	25,902	22,403	22,024	8,601	127
North-Atlantic Region:	248,676	199,469	5,556	1,964	17,196	1,388	3,510	624	8,093	2,139	4,326	4,352	56	3
Mid-Atlantic	209,695	175,038	4,062	1,588	11,260	1,194	3,391	270	4,137	1,085	2,680	2,950	38	4
Southeast	258,191	222,170	4,052	1,052	11,770	1,197	2,062	390	7,815	1,528	2,245	2,572	126	12
Central	172,261	137,679	3,276	1,098	9,809	1,201	2,931	448	6,927	2,893	3,124	3,165	558	2
Midwest	172,697	170,444	4,879	1,284	12,896	1,538	3,368	450	7,124	1,302	3,161	3,198	226	27
Southwest	218,285	174,238	5,088	766	10,917	1,193	2,247	462	10,082	3,359	1,421	5,303	14	65
Western Region:	400,645	346,614	9,402	1,551	12,733	1,133	4,008	385	8,807	5,772	3,515	4,366	294	14
North-Atlantic Region:	11,335	9,496	217	86	653	70	194	60	356	202	-	-	-	-
Albany	6,584	5,096	79	19	525	45	55	16	617	130	-	-	-	-
Boston	32,535	22,731	791	335	3,214	224	436	81	1,617	458	1,538	1,069	29	2
Brooklyn	53,318	41,888	606	73	2,045	288	666	77	1,470	33	2,788	3,283	-	-
Buffalo	22,194	17,902	429	215	1,267	119	410	80	1,699	341	-	-	-	-
Burlington	2,991	2,596	44	22	228	15	27	16	145	88	-	-	-	-
Hartford	20,369	15,772	516	356	1,949	136	499	68	704	35	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	53,853	43,102	2,564	6,207	4,117	1,193	631	34	5,772	230	-	-	-	-
Portland	4,915	4,035	88	55	292	23	89	11	215	107	-	-	-	-
Providence	6,761	5,421	122	49	796	51	80	7	160	75	-	-	-	-
Andover Service Center	15,437	15,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brooklyn Service Center	16,394	16,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic Region:	32,144	24,877	982	109	1,663	181	587	20	784	371	1,497	1,073	-	-
Baltimore	16,493	12,843	9	7	701	8	258	5	64	2,592	-	-	-	-
Foreign Operations	63,928	52,843	1,120	124	3,650	274	1,055	112	977	308	1,183	1,877	5	4
Newark	34,156	29,302	551	195	283	259	631	34	577	23	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	16,176	12,912	461	50	1,080	155	413	20	797	246	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh	29,470	25,480	680	47	1,551	188	396	55	784	281	-	-	-	-
Wilmington	4,131	3,393	54	38	322	29	61	24	158	5	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia Service Center	13,187	13,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast Region:	38,890	30,073	520	67	1,712	175	236	65	702	512	2,245	2,572	11	2
Atlanta	22,720	19,866	442	72	3,460	282	164	50	896	321	-	-	-	-
Columbia	15,409	13,321	415	42	971	52	-	-	255	396	-	-	-	-
Greensboro	32,534	27,842	677	185	1,847	138	294	70	953	513	-	-	-	-
Jackson	4,451	12,360	240	43	688	68	24	-	68	24	-	-	-	-
Jacksonville	22,774	22,172	1,335	596	3,716	528	953	137	2,528	790	-	-	-	-
Nashville	26,744	24,307	522	47	1,256	72	208	38	1,514	-	-	-	-	-
Atlanta Service Center	15,642	15,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atlanta Service Center	16,817	16,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Region:	30,800	19,972	441	171	1,555	149	370	93	1,285	304	3,124	3,165	71	-
Cincinnati	30,029	29,404	720	181	2,094	191	782	88	1,506	920	-	-	-	-
Detroit	46,299	38,487	1,027	276	3,130	276	815	118	1,087	778	-	-	-	-
Indianapolis	25,875	21,098	431	372	958	367	511	361	1,577	361	-	-	-	-
Louisville	17,325	14,722	310	54	1,129	115	323	42	274	283	-	-	-	-
Parkersburg	8,792	6,855	167	44	833	75	99	14	448	247	-	-	-	-
Cincinnati Service Center	7,141	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest Region:	5,046	4,341	96	33	233	27	104	14	42	155	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen	62,257	44,961	1,459	609	4,956	440	843	99	1,478	1,453	3,161	-	-	-
Des Moines	16,146	14,465	485	67	1,066	22	130	582	50	482	-	-	-	-
Fargo	6,710	5,738	110	47	1,555	33	100	12	141	15	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee	26,628	20,043	533	130	1,836	110	236	25	2,292	412	-	-	-	-
Omaha	5,753	5,773	273	88	575	147	57	14	57	88	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	25,294	21,313	680	145	1,898	288	640	43	452	727	-	-	-	-
St. Paul	28,799	24,535	565	112	1,663	188	432	130	862	358	-	-	-	-
Springfield	18,637	14,722	477	63	870	81	333	70	562	306	-	-	-	-
Kansas City Service Center	15,120	15,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast Region:	8,857	7,543	155	56	341	50	53	9	304	87	-	-	-	-
Albuquerque	27,220	22,654	459	135	1,592	106	268	28	1,337	493	-	-	-	-
Austin	5,549	4,788	123	19	307	24	80	14	78	85	-	-	-	-
Dallas	49,252	36,119	1,533	320	2,944	294	557	115	1,541	541	3,352	1,421	862	13
Denver	12,538	10,505	472	54	979	108	188	78	1,537	224	-	-	-	-
Houston	21,706	17,422	449	59	1,183	100	175	42	1,293	318	-	-	-	-
Little Rock	12,536	10,518	340	28	596	98	117	17	42	85	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	38,115	30,540	987	11	1,255	165	249	38	566	425	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma City	19,209	14,649	514	44	995	149	316	44	1,664	142	-	-	-	-
Wichita	15,008	11,338	408	40	864	99	244	52	1,227	583	-	-	-	-
Austin Service Center	11,697	9,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Region:	6,206	5,489	117	50	228	16	35	6	227	58	-	-	-	-
Anchorage	7,107	6,087	180	40	222	30	80	13	340	123	-	-	-	-
Boise	6,150	5,135	189	43	186	21	116	43	270	140	-	-	-	-
Honolulu	7,413	6,576	153	44	305	40	75	12	74	134	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	147,165	128,178	3,663	585	4,459	452	900	216	2,224	985	1,608	244	14	10
Phoenix	21,136	18,504	500	100	846	73	155	31	514	302	-	-	-	-
Portland	17,576	15,039	480	132	787	83	248	27	585	195	-	-	-	-
Reno	22,110	11,068	176	22	176	22	431	32	86	11	-	-	-	-
Salt Lake City	10,329	8,031	353	20	342	36	65	10	242	179	-	-	-	-
San Francisco	93,857	79,194	2,105	406	3,177	217	1,308	100	3,089	1,406	1,233	1,585	-	27
Seattle	32,182	25,154	806	109	1,341	119	433	42	1,015	684	1,286	1,173	-	-
Ogden Service Center	12,758	12,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno Service Center	26,324	26,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.—Returns examined by examination divisions

	1982	1983
Additional tax proposed	1,255,219	1,235,533
Returns proposed	154,180	139,411
No adjustments proposed	322,533	291,079
Total	1,732,232	1,576,023
Disposition of examined returns:		
Not appealed	1,606,906	1,556,936
Appealed administratively	80,966	82,159
Referred to the U.S. Tax Court	34,366	36,935
Total	1,732,232	1,676,032

Table 12.—Examinations resulting in re-funds (Excluding claims for refund)

	Number of returns		Amount recommended (in thousands of dollars)	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Total	114,502	106,389	470,362	533,404
Individual	95,325	89,938	\$114,074	\$126,007
Estate	1,426	1,462	11,490	10,815
Corporation	8,002	6,514	266,083	225,604
Estate	3,825	3,420	54,633	67,866
Gift	88	76	702	459
Excise	3,903	3,827	8,507	70,721
Employment	1,413	1,134	14,873	10,081
Miscellaneous	-	8	-	51

Table 13.—Results of collection activity
(In thousands)

	1982	1983
Taxpayer delinquent accounts:		
Opening inventory	1,436	1,567
Issuances	2,891	3,130
Depositions	2,360	3,101
Closing inventory	1,967	1,997
(a) Number of accounts	6,716,746	7,707,708
(b) Balance of assessed tax, penalty and interest		
Delinquent return investigations:		
Opening inventory	640	754
Issuances	1,263	1,376
Depositions	1,149	1,369
Closing inventory	754	782
Returns compliance investigations closed:	37	29
Miscellaneous investigations closed:	166	180
Offers in compromise processed:	2	2
Enforcement activity:		
Notices of federal tax lien filed	595	812
Notices of levy served upon third parties	1058	1,391
Seizures of property made	11	16

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 14.—Civil penalties assessed and abated
(Dollars in thousands)

	Assessments		Abatements		Net penalties	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Individual						
Delinquency	1,427,316	381,219	176,509	83,800	1,250,807	297,419
Estimated tax	4,953,142	909,377	365,558	170,487	4,587,584	738,890
Failure to pay	6,055,032	249,384	789,945	32,810	5,265,087	216,574
Bad check	191,416	1,941	6,466	37	184,950	1,904
Fraud	10,095	87,980	405	5,468	9,690	82,512
Negligence	113,630	26,210	3,783	1,733	109,847	24,478
False withholding	88,125	44,086	12,032	6,466	76,193	37,620
Other ¹	10,172	2,848	7,712	3,768	2,460	-820
Total	12,848,927	1,703,079	1,362,360	304,907	11,486,567	1,398,172
Corporation²						
Delinquency	138,180	173,756	27,937	150,519	110,243	23,239
Estimated tax	332,139	222,530	48,907	99,133	283,232	129,397
Failure to pay	248,790	77,853	77,847	26,825	170,943	-169,992
Bad check	3,077	3,734	114	6	2,963	3,728
Fraud	498	24,955	30	960	468	23,995
Negligence	3,331	7,724	82	2,038	3,249	5,686
Miscellaneous	297	77	4	56	293	21
Total	726,512	510,610	152,931	511,536	573,581	-926
Employment³						
Delinquency	2,251,353	476,413	252,509	131,870	1,998,844	344,543
Miscellaneous	3,820	2,400	754	614	3,066	1,786
Failure to pay	3,805,842	175,411	876,995	62,983	2,928,847	112,427
Federal tax deposits	4,453,548	1,425,165	879,372	956,020	3,574,176	469,146
Bad check	137,780	2,431	2,046	112	135,734	2,320
Fraud	940	1,833	54	168	886	1,665
Negligence	156	20	2	154	154	20
Total	10,648,439	2,083,673	2,011,732	1,151,747	8,636,707	931,926
Excise⁴						
Delinquency	334,222	25,605	25,941	10,535	308,281	15,069
Early delinquency	14,833	32,488	13,161	32,109	1,672	378
Failure to pay	323,573	13,132	103,412	9,983	220,161	3,149
Bad check	25,188	15,189	6,427	1,890	18,761	6,399
Fraud	3,339	34	94	1	3,245	32
Other ⁵	1,333	1,601	21	74	1,312	1,528
Total	712,625	92,744	149,062	61,505	563,563	31,239
Estate and Gift						
Delinquency	11,650	40,867	3,999	31,719	7,651	9,168
Miscellaneous	17	49	8	33	9	16
Failure to pay	21,725	22,473	14,399	18,121	7,326	4,352
Bad check	454	70	80	57	374	12
Fraud	16	2,341	4	31	12	2,310
Negligence	22	80	3	-	19	80
Total	33,924	65,689	18,487	49,962	15,437	15,918
All Other⁶						
Delinquency	164,593	102,916	86,757	80,064	77,836	22,912
Failure to pay	87,870	5,412	41,209	3,189	46,661	2,223
Bad check	1,685	21	82	13	1,593	8
Fraud	3	5	-	-	3	5
Negligence	33	38	10	7	23	31
Miscellaneous	7,548	16,622	9,191	18,807	-1,643	-1,985
Total	261,732	125,015	137,259	101,821	124,473	23,195
Total, all civil penalties:	25,232,159	4,581,901	3,831,831	2,161,477	21,400,328	2,399,523

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. With the exception of estimated tax, penalties can apply to any tax year. Abatements can apply to any tax year.

¹ Includes taxpayer identification number, failure to report tips and miscellaneous.² Includes Forms 1120, 990C and 990T.³ Includes Forms 940, 941, 942, 943 and CT-1.⁴ Includes Forms 1041A, 5227, 990PF, 4720, 990, 4638, 2290, 11, 11B, 11C, 720 and 730.⁵ Includes negligence and miscellaneous.⁶ Includes Forms 1041, 1065 and individual retirement account file.^{*} Less than \$500.

Table 15.—Appeals division receipt and disposition of cases not before the Tax Court (Nondocketed)

A. Progress of work			
Status	Number of cases ¹	Amount stated in revenue agents' reports (in thousands of dollars)	
		Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over assessment (3)
Pending Oct. 1.....	29,060 ^a	10,028,676 ^a	253,826 ^a
Received.....	41,649	5,328,331	172,961
Portion—changed to docketed status.....	4,486	569,881	4,937
Disposed of, total.....	33,852	3,459,531	129,543
By agreement.....	30,792	3,336,416	121,090
Unagreed (overassessments, claims, excise, employment and other-in-compromise rejections).....	1,361	77,984	7,970
By taxpayer default on statutory notice.....	1,699	81,432	463
Pending Sept. 30.....	32,391	11,191,295	292,307

B. Results

Status	Number of cases ¹	Appeals determination (in thousands of dollars)	
		Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over assessment (3)
Disposed of, total.....	33,852	1,293,970	222,202
By agreement.....	30,792	1,189,358	219,736
Unagreed (overassessments, claims, excise, employment and other-in-compromise rejections).....	1,361	41,713	1,996
By taxpayer default on statutory notice.....	1,699	62,899	468

¹ A case represents taxpayers grouped together by tax periods with common or related issues that may be heard and disposed of together. Not included are penalty appeals and EP/EO determinations.

^a Revised from previous annual report.

Table 16.—Appeals division receipt and disposition of income, estate and gift tax cases petitioned to the Tax Court (Docketed)

A. Progress of work			
Status	Number of cases ¹	Amount stated in statutory notices (in thousands of dollars)	
		Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over assessment (3)
Pending Oct. 1.....	19,970 ^a	2,748,917 ^a	8,239 ^a
Portion—changed to docketed status from nondocketed status.....	4,466	669,881	4,937
Received.....	26,041	3,288,161	2,865
Disposed of, total.....	15,368	644,148	4,377
Agreed in appeals.....	12,928	542,401	2,497
Settled in counsel.....	1,693	75,156	1,833
Tried.....	747	24,581	46
Transfers to district counsel jurisdiction.....	7,537	787,846	2,153
Pending Sept. 30 (appeals jurisdiction).....	27,572	5,294,965	9,510

B. Results obtained in dispositions

Method	Number of cases ¹	Appeals determination (in thousands of dollars)	
		Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over assessment (3)
Disposed of, total.....	15,368	180,525	4,835
Agreed in appeals.....	12,928	163,153	4,024
Settled in counsel.....	1,693	16,636	501
Tried.....	747	735	110

¹ A case represents taxpayers grouped together by tax periods with common or related issues that may be heard and disposed of together.

^a Revised from previous annual report.

Table 17.—Requests for EP/EO tax rulings and technical advice (Closings)

Subject	Total	Taxpayer requests	Field requests
Total.....	9,327	8,842	485
Actual matters.....	2,253	2,226	27
Exempt organizations.....	5,173	4,847	326
Employee plans.....	1,901	1,769	132

Table 18.—Determination letters issued on ERISA employee benefit plans

Letters issued	Stock bonus	Money purchase	Target benefit	Profit sharing	ESOP	Total defined contribution	Defined benefit	Total
Initial qualifications:								
Qualified.....	334	17,614	339	26,892	160	45,339	24,480	69,819
Participating employees.....	563,848	247,463	6,337	766,367	264,725	1,868,740	2,122,937	3,991,677
Not qualified.....	1	9	0	18	0	28	20	48
Amendments:								
Qualified.....	400	9,442	224	14,991	90	25,147	21,848	46,995
Not qualified.....	0	2	0	6	0	8	2	10
Terminations:								
Qualified.....	59	4,232	234	6,784	*	11,309	6,873	18,182
Not qualified.....	0	11	2	18	0	31	14	45

* The termination reporting system does not distinguish between stock bonus and ESOP plans.

Table 19.—Number of exempt organizations returns examined by type

Section 501(c)(3).....	Private foundations.....	3,864
	Nonexempt charitable trusts.....	569
501(c)(3).....	All others.....	6,483
501(c)(4).....	Civic leagues, social welfare.....	1,786
501(c)(5).....	Labor, agriculture, horticulture.....	1,590
501(c)(6).....	Business leagues.....	2,144
501(c)(7).....	Social and recreational clubs.....	2,461
501(c).....	All others.....	2,677
521.....	Farmers' cooperatives.....	529
Total.....		22,403

Table 20.—Number of active entities on exempt organizations master file

	1982	1983
Section 501(c):		
(1) Corporations organized under act of Congress		
(2) Trustholding corps	24	24
(3) Religious, charitable, etc.	5,532	5,567
(4) Social welfare	322,856	335,757
(5) Labor, agriculture organizations	131,578	129,209
(6) Business leagues	86,322	79,775
(7) Social and recreation clubs	91,065	51,714
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	54,036	53,467
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary societies	116,549	88,272
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	6,703	9,303
(11) Teachers' retirement funds	18,570	16,871
(12) Benevolent life insurance assns.	13	12
(13) Cemetery companies	5,071	5,125
(14) Credit unions	6,290	6,412
(15) Mutual insurance companies	6,074	5,754
(16) Corps. to finance crop operation	1,073	1,017
(17) Supplemental unemployment benefit trusts	22	22
(18) Employee funded pension trusts	784	771
(19) War veterans organizations	3	3
(20) Legal service organizations	23,851	22,130
(21) Black lung trusts	90	116
(22) Employee labor trusts	5	12
501(c) Religious and apostolic organizations	68	72
501(c) Cooperative hospitals	107	95
501(f) Coop. service orgs. of operating educational orgs.		
521 Farmers' cooperatives	2,791	2,713
Nonexempt charitable trusts	28,297	31,248
Total	869,738	845,464

* This figure does not represent a true universe of section 501(c)(3) organizations because certain organizations, such as churches, integrated auxiliaries and conventions or associations of churches, need not apply for recognition of exemption unless they desire to receive a ruling. When issued the ruling letter goes to the central organization, but it covers all of its subordinate units. Only the central organization is established on the exempt organizations master file where it is counted as one entity in the figure as stated above. However, this one ruling may represent a large number of subordinate units, as in the case of larger religious organizations. Exceptions are subordinate units considered non-integrated auxiliaries, which are established and included in the above figures since they may be required to file information returns as prescribed under section 6033.

Table 21.—Disposal of exempt organizations applications

	Applications for determination			Total
	Approved	Denied	Other *	
Section 501(c):				
(1) Corporations organized under act of Congress	-	-	-	-
(2) Trustholding corps	228	17	93	338
(3) Religious, charitable, etc.	28,458	667	10,861	39,986
(4) Social welfare	2,709	66	775	3,550
(5) Labor, agriculture orgs.	479	12	116	609
(6) Business leagues	1,879	75	450	2,404
(7) Social and recreation clubs	1,413	114	782	2,309
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	38	14	34	86
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary societies	1,031	16	260	1,307
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	63	10	67	140
(11) Teachers' retirement funds	-	-	-	-
(12) Benevolent life insurance assns.	125	14	115	254
(13) Cemetery companies	288	3	52	353
(14) Credit unions	35	-	7	42
(15) Mutual insurance companies	8	2	4	14
(16) Corps. to finance crop operations	-	-	-	-
(17) Supplemental unemployment benefit trusts	38	-	2	40
(18) Employee funded pension trusts	-	-	-	-
(19) War veterans organizations	96	1	42	139
(20) Legal service organizations	25	1	3	29
(21) Black lung trusts	6	-	1	7
(22) Employee labor trusts	1	-	-	1
501(c) Apostolic and religious trusts	4	-	-	4
501(e) Cooperative hospitals	1	-	-	1
501(f) Coop. service orgs. of operating educational orgs.	-	-	-	-
521 Farmers' cooperatives	43	11	21	75
Nonexempt charitable trusts	5	-	13	18
National Office rulings and determination letters	1,621	157	453	2,241
Total	38,604	1,180	14,163	53,947

* Application withdrawn by taxpayer and failure to furnish required information.

Table 22.—Internal revenue collections, costs, employees and U.S. population

Fiscal year	Operating cost	Collections	Cost of collecting \$100	Population (Thousands)	Tax per capita	Average positions realized		
						Total	National Office	Field
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1954	268,969,107	69,919,990,791	0.38	163,026	428.89	51,411	2,707	48,704
1955	278,834,278	66,288,692,000	0.42	165,031	399.50	50,890	2,675	48,215
1956	299,894,710	75,112,649,000	0.40	168,903	444.71	50,682	2,583	48,099
1957	305,537,814	80,171,917,000	0.38	171,884	466.16	51,384	2,832	48,552
1958	337,426,789	79,978,476,484	0.42	174,882	457.33	50,816	2,909	47,907
1959	355,469,228	79,797,972,806	0.44	177,830	448.73	51,262	2,969	48,257
1960	363,735,359	91,774,802,823	0.40	180,671	507.96	51,047	2,910	48,137
1961	413,295,238	94,401,086,398	0.44	183,691	513.91	53,206	3,042	50,164
1962	450,080,420	99,440,839,245	0.45	186,538	533.99	56,491	3,401	53,090
1963	500,804,314	105,925,395,281	0.47	189,242	569.74	59,711	3,657	56,054
1964	549,692,131	112,260,257,115	0.49	191,889	585.03	61,059	3,839	57,220
1965	597,387,471	114,434,633,721	0.52	194,303	588.95	62,098	3,881	58,217
1966	624,861,929	128,879,961,342	0.48	196,560	635.68	63,508	3,982	59,526
1967	667,080,295	148,374,614,552	0.45	198,712	746.68	65,946	3,894	62,052
1968	699,180,504	153,363,837,665	0.46	200,706	765.48	67,574	3,967	63,607
1969	758,785,475	187,919,559,668	0.40	202,677	927.19	68,064	3,862	62,202
1970	888,159,162	195,722,096,497	0.45	204,878	955.31	68,683	4,103	64,580
1971	981,065,297	191,647,188,138	0.51	207,053	925.63	68,972	4,356	64,614
1972	1,127,390,411	209,855,736,878	0.54	208,848	1,004.83	68,545	4,136	64,410
1973	1,162,009,958	237,787,204,958	0.49	210,410	1,130.11	74,170	4,505	69,665
1974	1,312,894,661	258,952,253,663	0.49	211,901	1,262.94	78,921	4,310	74,611
1975	1,584,711,486 *	293,822,725,772	0.54	213,559	1,375.84	82,339	4,531	77,806
1976	1,667,311,689 *	302,519,791,922	0.56	215,142	1,406.14	84,264	4,732	79,532
1977	1,790,588,738 *	358,139,416,730	0.50	217,329	1,647.91	83,743	4,994	78,749
1978	1,962,129,281 *	399,776,389,362	0.49	219,033	1,826.61	85,329	4,919	80,410
1979	2,116,166,276 *	460,412,185,013	0.46	220,999	2,083.32	86,160	4,976	81,190
1980	2,280,838,622 *	519,375,273,361	0.44	223,383	2,325.04	87,464	5,114	82,350
1981	2,465,468,784 *	606,769,120,630	0.41	225,865	2,688.55	86,156	5,110	81,046
1982	2,626,338,036 *	632,240,505,595	0.42	232,634	2,717.75	82,857	5,098	77,759
1983	2,968,525,840 *	627,246,792,581	0.47	234,875	2,670.56	85,379	5,542	79,837

* This figure represents actual IRS operating costs from fiscal year 1975, exclusive of reimbursements received from other agencies for services performed. While the operating cost figures for fiscal years prior to 1975 may in some cases include reimbursements, those amounts are small and do not alter the cost figures in column 3.

—Economic stabilization program average positions included in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

—Federal energy program average positions included in 1974.

—1972 adjusted by 3,990 average positions to reflect the AT&F transfer—July 1972. AT&F included in years 1948–71.

—Eleven average positions transferred to office of the Secretary in 1965. Twenty average positions transferred to office of the Secretary in 1963.

Table 23.—Costs incurred by the Internal Revenue Service by activity (In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation by activity	Total		Personnel compensation and benefits		Other	
	1982	1983 *	1982	1983 *	1982	1983 *
Total obligations, appropriations and reimbursable	2,637,629	2,988,105	2,032,542	2,221,514	605,087	766,591
Obligations against appropriated funds	2,626,338	2,968,526	2,022,788	2,206,519	603,550	762,007
Salaries and expenses:						
Total	158,209	128,080	132,225	97,068	25,984	31,012
Executive direction	17,292	8,824	14,452	6,416	2,840	2,408
Internal audit and security	35,929	40,945	30,028	30,791	5,901	9,254
Management services	24,997	79,211	20,891	59,861	4,106	19,350
Legal services	57,905	-	48,395	-	9,510	-
Technical rulings and services	22,086	-	18,459	-	3,627	-
Taxpayer service and returns processing:						
(Processing tax returns)						
Total	856,839	914,462	542,708	513,071	314,131	401,391
Data processing operations	632,947	-	400,898	-	232,049	-
Statistical reporting	-	-	-	-	6,345	-
Taxpayer service	206,564	232,660	139,847	89,328	75,737	143,332
Returns processing and revenue accounting	-	526,485	-	382,406	-	144,079
Computer services	-	155,317	-	41,337	-	113,980
Examinations and appeals:						
Total	957,622	1,080,257	895,980	905,416	151,642	174,841
Examinations	889,651	958,925	748,756	802,750	140,875	158,175
Appeals	67,991	-	57,224	-	10,767	-
Appeals and tax litigation	-	121,332	-	102,666	-	18,666
Investigations and collection:						
(Investigations, collection and taxpayer service)						
Total	653,668	845,727	541,875	690,964	111,793	154,763
Tax fraud investigations	172,176	172,619	142,730	138,794	29,446	33,825
Collection	410,177	529,416	340,027	430,872	70,150	98,544
Employee plans/exempt organizations	71,215	80,039	59,118	65,245	12,197	14,794
Enforcement, litigation and rulings	-	63,653	-	56,053	-	7,600
Reimbursable obligations, total	11,291	19,579	9,754	14,995	1,537	4,584

* Fiscal year 1983 appropriation structure was modified to reflect the reorganization of 1982.

Table 24.—Costs incurred by the Internal Revenue Service by office
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue office, district or region	Total	Personnel compensation	Travel	Equipment	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
A. Total, Internal Revenue Service	2,988,105	2,246,298	85,891	59,889	596,027
National Office	655,619	217,858	8,510	22,586	406,655
North-Atlantic	349,026	303,366	7,423	5,434	32,803
Mid-Atlantic	265,937	233,506	8,052	3,654	20,623
Southeast	282,856	250,869	11,180	4,182	26,504
Central	222,533	191,041	8,743	3,288	16,514
Midwest	253,885	225,341	12,515	4,996	23,879
Southwest	304,316	262,926	15,513	10,495	34,940
Western	445,895	384,947	15,513	10,495	34,940
Regional appeals	48,339	44,720	837	866	1,816
Regional counsel	30,911	26,455	2,354	127	1,075
Regional inspection	17,284	10,318	45	45	6,876
National Computer Center	35,881	30,909	272	204	4,496
IRS Data Center	66,520	63,824	1,465	667	565
B. Regional commissioners' offices (excluding district directors' offices and service centers)					
North-Atlantic	14,357	9,050	607	1,780	2,920
Mid-Atlantic	15,359	9,812	376	1,206	4,965
Southeast	11,392	7,801	1,258	162	2,171
Central	10,994	8,343	506	959	1,186
Midwest	12,122	8,507	1,104	1,164	1,347
Southwest	15,459	9,750	1,587	1,502	2,620
Western	23,569	11,830	2,267	4,834	4,438
C. District directors' offices and service centers					
North-Atlantic:					
Albany	10,556	9,299	493	116	647
Augusta	5,668	4,994	319	50	303
Boston	41,726	36,141	1,199	428	3,358
Brocklyn	42,133	38,965	701	595	1,873
Buffalo	24,795	20,596	908	251	2,941
Burlington	3,144	2,671	170	82	220
Hartford	22,894	20,939	796	153	1,006
Manhattan	62,949	57,489	1,958	694	4,117
Providence	5,443	4,725	227	73	417
Portland	6,705	6,060	197	99	348
San Francisco	281	286	278	3	3
San Jose	43,034	36,210	796	767	5,732
Seattle	47,343	40,127	194	346	6,676
Mid-Atlantic:					
Baltimore	37,382	34,337	930	368	1,747
Foreign Operations	20,770	18,997	1,888	170	1,714
Hewlett	55,244	51,107	1,440	430	2,266
Philadelphia	41,642	38,359	1,004	444	1,834
Pittsburgh	21,865	19,602	769	222	1,272
Richmond	25,456	22,293	1,101	537	1,525
Washington	4,927	4,487	165	46	220
Mid-Atlantic Form Distribution Center	744	576	3	13	152
Mid-Atlantic Region centralized training	236	212	—	—	23
Philadelphia Service Center	42,312	37,036	154	218	4,895
Southeast:					
Atlanta	40,893	34,358	1,890	761	3,864
Birmingham	15,973	13,990	620	405	758
Columbia	10,638	9,842	517	120	359
Greensboro	24,313	21,466	1,253	541	1,033
Jackson	9,831	8,740	577	126	388
Jacksonville	62,615	54,511	3,006	903	4,195
Nashville	22,395	19,859	1,123	279	1,335
Southwest Region centralized training	321	319	—	—	3
Atlanta Service Center	40,159	42,163	229	612	6,155
Memphis Service Center	45,126	38,439	189	274	6,224
Central:					
Cincinnati	20,309	25,916	1,015	342	2,037
Cleveland	36,173	31,432	1,368	349	3,024
Detroit	50,784	44,405	2,284	436	3,659
Indianapolis	27,210	23,090	1,333	345	2,452
Louisville	16,624	14,148	1,126	136	1,213
Louisville	9,296	8,061	549	230	456
Parkersburg	429	—	414	—	16
Central Region centralized training	—	—	—	—	—
Cincinnati Service Center	41,715	35,666	287	539	5,232

Table 24.—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue office, district or region	Total	Personnel compensation	Travel	Equipment	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Midwest:					
Aberdeen	4,081	3,578	274	49	181
Chicago	72,913	67,245	1,931	515	3,222
Des Moines	13,452	11,972	635	133	712
Fargo	4,155	3,600	207	50	188
Minneapolis	20,899	18,735	679	282	1,203
Omaha	9,365	8,288	457	131	489
St. Paul	31,824	28,125	1,273	222	2,204
St. Louis	23,340	21,217	860	188	1,075
Springfield	13,636	12,434	630	92	482
St. Paul	3,382	—	370	—	12
Midwest Region centralized training	47,715	41,542	223	460	5,390
Kansas City Service Center	6,973	6,290	371	24	289
Southwest:					
Albuquerque	25,463	22,760	1,251	305	1,177
Austin	4,862	4,025	542	71	223
Cheyenne	57,858	51,051	2,094	479	4,235
Dallas	23,714	21,009	875	340	1,390
Denver	37,666	33,151	1,241	399	2,875
Houston	11,540	10,001	605	84	351
Little Rock	23,243	20,172	1,303	169	1,598
New Orleans	21,295	19,104	1,093	101	998
Oklahoma City	14,570	12,915	735	71	845
Wichita	509	—	501	—	7
Southwest Region centralized training	61,133	52,697	263	386	7,786
Austin Service Center	6,945	6,759	680	85	521
Western:					
Anchorage	6,538	5,667	438	35	398
Boise	5,280	4,550	407	58	264
Helena	8,415	7,533	392	66	424
Honolulu	115,352	103,678	3,927	1,570	6,177
Los Angeles	16,920	14,838	670	401	1,520
Phoenix	17,251	14,868	866	232	1,265
Portland	11,103	9,746	507	236	614
Reno	9,128	8,226	388	44	444
Salt Lake City	77,665	69,065	2,513	1,622	4,404
San Francisco	28,666	24,865	1,291	324	2,187
Seattle	292	—	288	—	—
Western Region centralized training	53,658	47,414	324	409	5,908
Oregon Service Center	63,726	55,907	394	480	6,945
Fresno Service Center	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Reimbursements are included in the above figures. Individual items may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 25.—Personnel summary

Location and type	Average positions realized		Number employees at close of year	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Service total	83,756	85,970	83,835	86,108
Permanent	78,731	72,366	77,864	72,352
Temporary	5,025	13,584	5,971	17,756
National Office	5,113	5,589	4,651	5,857
Regional offices	78,643	80,381	78,184	84,451
Data processing operations	22,821	19,760	22,586	19,783
Collection	12,918	16,058	13,543	17,282
Revenue officers	5,889	7,296	5,522	7,684
Other	6,329	8,762	7,021	8,598
Taxpayer service	3,823	3,786	4,505	5,131
Taxpayer service specialists	632	505	636	541
Other	927	837	910	890
Examination	22,766	24,071	22,097	23,704
Revenue agents	12,450	13,565	13,315	13,318
Tax auditors	3,844	3,791	4,821	3,688
Other	5,472	6,715	3,963	6,698
Employee plans/exempt organizations	1,000	1,101	1,091	1,184
EP/EO technicals	1,666	1,883	1,693	2,022
Other	207	669	230	565
Appeals	514	591	634	955
Appeals officers	131	148	129	149
Auditors	72	84	70	91
Other	3,724	3,918	3,517	4,027
Tax fraud	2,573	2,674	2,638	2,717
Special agents	1,051	1,241	879	1,210
Other	3,759	4,067	3,808	4,250
Resources management	3,881	3,828	4,111	4,196
Centralized services	1,201	1,287	1,238	1,348
Regional counsel	777	853	770	941
Regional inspection	—	—	—	—

Note: Reimbursements are included in above figures.

¹ Seasonal employees with permanent appointments are included in total starting in fiscal year 1982.

² Includes terminal leave for average positions realized for entire Service.

³ Includes National Computer Center and the Data Center.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue
created by Act of Congress, July 1, 1862.

George S. Boutwell

Massachusetts
July 17, 1862 / March 4, 1863

Joseph J. Lewis

Pennsylvania
March 18, 1863 / June 30, 1865

William Orton

New York
July 1, 1865 / Oct. 31, 1865

Edward A. Rollins

New Hampshire
Nov. 1, 1865 / March 10, 1869

Columbus Delano

Ohio
March 11, 1869 / Oct. 31, 1870

Alfred Pleasonton

New York
Jan. 3, 1871 / Aug. 8, 1871

John W. Douglass

Pennsylvania
Aug. 9, 1871 / May 14, 1875

Daniel D. Pratt

Indiana
May 15, 1875 / July 31, 1876

Green B. Raum

Illinois
Aug. 2, 1876 / April 30, 1883

Walter Evans

Kentucky
May 21, 1883 / March 19, 1885

Joseph S. Miller

West Virginia
March 20, 1885 / March 20, 1889

John W. Mason

West Virginia
March 21, 1889 / April 18, 1893

Joseph S. Miller

West Virginia
April 19, 1893 / Nov. 26, 1896

W. St. John Forman

Illinois
Nov. 27, 1896 / Dec. 31, 1897

Nathan B. Scott

West Virginia
Jan. 1, 1898 / Feb. 28, 1899

George W. Wilson

Ohio
March 1, 1899 / Nov. 27, 1900

John W. Yerkes

Kentucky
Dec. 20, 1900 / April 30, 1907

John G. Capers

South Carolina
June 5, 1907 / Aug. 31, 1909

Royal E. Cabell

Virginia
Sept. 1, 1909 / April 27, 1913

William H. Osborn

North Carolina
April 28, 1913 / Sept. 25, 1917

Daniel C. Roper

South Carolina
Sept. 26, 1917 / March 31, 1920

William M. Williams

Alabama
April 1, 1920 / April 11, 1921

David H. Blair

North Carolina
May 27, 1921 / May 31, 1929

Robert H. Lucas

Kentucky
June 1, 1929 / Aug. 15, 1930

David Burnet

Ohio
Aug. 20, 1930 / May 15, 1933

Guy T. Helevering

Kansas
June 6, 1933 / Oct. 8, 1943

Robert E. Hannegan

Missouri
Oct. 9, 1943 / Jan. 22, 1944

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr.

New York
March 1, 1944 / June 30, 1947

George J. Schoeneman

Rhode Island
July 1, 1947 / July 31, 1951

John B. Dunlap

Texas
Aug. 1, 1951 / Nov. 18, 1952

T. Coleman Andrews

Virginia
Feb. 4, 1953 / Oct. 31, 1955

Russell C. Harrington

Rhode Island
Dec. 5, 1955 / Sept. 30, 1958

Dana Latham

California
Nov. 5, 1958 / Jan. 20, 1961

Mortimer M. Caplin

Virginia
Feb. 7, 1961 / July 10, 1964

Sheldon S. Cohen

Maryland
Jan. 25, 1965 / Jan. 20, 1969

Randolph W. Thrower

Georgia
April 1, 1969 / June 22, 1971

Johnnie M. Walters

South Carolina
Aug. 6, 1971 / April 30, 1973

Donald C. Alexander

Ohio
May 25, 1973 / Feb. 26, 1977

Jerome Kurtz

Pennsylvania
May 5, 1977 / Oct. 31, 1980

Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.

Indiana
March 14, 1981

The following were Acting Commissioners during periods when there was no Commissioner holding the office:

Joseph J. Lewis of Pennsylvania
from March 5 to March 17, 1863

John W. Douglas of Pennsylvania
from Nov. 1, 1870, to Jan. 2, 1871

Henry C. Rogers of Pennsylvania
from May 1 to May 10, 1883, and from May 1 to June 4, 1907

John J. Knox of Minnesota
from May 11 to May 20, 1883

Robert Williams, Jr. of Ohio
from Nov. 28 to Dec. 19, 1900

Millard F. West of Kentucky
from April 12 to May 26, 1921

H.F. Mires of Washington
from Aug. 16 to Aug. 19, 1930

Pressly R. Baldridge of Iowa
from May 16 to June 5, 1933

Harold N. Graves of Illinois
from Jan. 23 to Feb. 29, 1944

John S. Graham of North Carolina
from Nov. 19, 1952, to Jan. 19, 1953

Justin F. Winkle of New York
from Jan. 20 to Feb. 3, 1953

O. Gordon Delk of Virginia
from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1955, and from Oct. 1 to Nov. 4, 1958

Charles I. Fox of Utah
from Jan. 21 to Feb. 6, 1961

Bertrand M. Harding of Texas
from July 11, 1964, to Jan. 24, 1965

William H. Smith of Virginia
from Jan. 21 to March 31, 1969

Harold T. Swartz of Indiana
from June 23 to Aug. 5, 1971

Raymond F. Harless of California
from May 1 to May 25, 1973

William E. Williams of Illinois
from Feb. 27 to May 4, 1977, and from Nov. 1, 1980, to March 13, 1981

**Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service
as of Sept. 30, 1983**

**National
Office**

Commissioner
Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.

Deputy Commissioner
James I. Owens

Assistant to the Commissioner
Charles M. Morgan, III
John E. Williams

**Assistant to the Commissioner
(Equal Opportunity)**
Hardi L. Jones

**Assistant to the Commissioner
(Legislative Liaison)**
Charles W. Wheeler (Acting)

Division Director:

Legislative Analysis
Damon O. Holmes

**Assistant to the Commissioner
(Public Affairs)**
Thym S. Smith

Taxpayer Ombudsman
George A. O'Hanlon

Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner
John E. Burke

Inspection

Assistant Commissioner
Robert L. Rebein

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
E. Derie Rudd

Division Directors:

Internal Audit
Erwin Sorbin

Internal Security
William E. Mulroy

Data Processing

Associate Commissioner
M. Eddie Heironimus

Computer Services

Assistant Commissioner
Thomas J. Laycock

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Dean E. Morrow

Division Directors:

Hardware
Richard W. Marsh

Management Systems
Richard T. Miller

Planning and Control Staff
Donald E. Curtis

Software
Daniel N. Capozzoli

Returns and Information Processing

Assistant Commissioner
Stanley Goldberg

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Carolyn K. Leonard

Division Directors:

National Computer Center,
Martinsburg, W.Va.
William E. Palmer

Program Planning and Review Staff
Ophelia W. Burton

Returns Processing and Accounting
Fredric F. Perdue

Statistics of Income
Frederick J. Schueren

Taxpayer Service
Walter M. Alt

Operations

Associate Commissioner
Philip E. Coates

Collection

Assistant Commissioner
Larry G. Westfall

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
William M. Wauben

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner
Richard C. Wassenaar

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
John M. Rankin, Jr.

Examination

Assistant Commissioner
Percy Woodard, Jr.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Frederic P. Williams

Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations

Assistant Commissioner
S. Allen Winborne

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Robert E. Withers (Acting)

Division Directors:

Actuarial
Ira Cohen

Employee Plans
Billy M. Hargett

Exempt Organizations
Joseph A. Tedesco

Policy and Management

Associate Commissioner
(Vacant)

Human Resources

Assistant Commissioner
Dominick J. Lantonio

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Orion L. Birdsall, Jr.

Division Directors:

Director of Practice
Leslie S. Shapiro

Payroll/Personnel System
Jerry Rabe

Personnel
Ralph C. Reeder

Tax Administration Advisory Services
Douglas S. Ormerod

Training and Development
Stephen J. Meltzer

Planning, Finance and Research

Assistant Commissioner
John L. Wedick, Jr.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Walter E. Bergman

Division Directors:

Finance
Joseph F. Kump

Planning
John T. Blank

Research
Frank M. Malanga

Support and Services

Assistant Commissioner
Kenneth G. Rivett

Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Alan A. Beck

Division Directors:

Data Center,
Detroit, Mich.
James E. Daly, Jr.

Centralized Services
David V. Swann

Disclosure and Security
Raymond L. Rizzo

Facilities Management
Richard E. Simko

National Office Resources Management
Suellen Plover Hamby

Tax Forms and Publications
Robert I. Brauer

Regional and District Officers

Central Region

Regional Commissioner
Thomas P. Coleman (Acting)

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
John O. Hummel

Criminal Investigation
Larry R. Hyatt

Examination
Donald L. Stewart

Resources Management
Billy J. Brown

Data Processing
Charles F. Jones

District Directors:

Cincinnati, Ohio
James J. Ryan

Cleveland, Ohio
Everett Loury

Detroit, Mich.
Charles A. Parks

Indianapolis, Ind.
Paul D. Williams

Louisville, Ky.
John J. Jennings

Parkersburg, W.Va.
Richard C. Herman

Director, Cincinnati Service Center
Patrick J. Ruttle

Regional Inspector
John E. McManus

Mid-Atlantic Region

Regional Commissioner
William D. Waters

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
Leroy C. Gay

Criminal Investigation
Willard M. Cummings

Examination
Regina M. Deanehan

Resources Management
Philip G. Brand

Data Processing
Fred R. Endrikat

District Directors:

Baltimore, Md.
Teddy R. Kern

Foreign Operations
Thomas J. Clancy

Newark, N.J.
Cornelius J. Coleman

Philadelphia, Pa.
James T. Rideoutte

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas L. Davis

Richmond, Va.
Charles E. Roddy

Wilmington, Del.
Clare Shy Winter

Director, Philadelphia Service Center
Norman E. Morrill

Regional Inspector
Benjamin J. Redmond

Midwest Region

Regional Commissioner
Roger L. Plate

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
Allen G. Woodhouse

Criminal Investigation
Warren E. Harrison

Examination
David G. Blattner

Resources Management
Jack E. Shank

Data Processing
John T. Ader

District Directors:

Aberdeen, S.D.
Thomas J. Yates

Chicago, Ill.
J. Robert Starkey

Des Moines, Iowa
John Edwards

Fargo, N.D.
Gary O. Booth

Milwaukee, Wis.
Lawrence M. Phillips

Omaha, Neb.
Mitchell E. Premis

Springfield, Ill.
Ira S. Loeb

St. Louis, Mo.
Robert A. LeBaube

St. Paul, Minn.
C. Dudley Switzer

Director, Kansas City Service Center
Roy D. Clark

Regional Inspector
Joseph F. Jech

North-Atlantic Region

Regional Commissioner
Charles H. Brennan

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
Brian P. McMahon

Criminal Investigation
Raymond C. Turner

Examination
Robert E. Mirsberger

Resources Management
William H. Ethe

Data Processing
Raymond P. Keenan

District Directors:

Albany, N.Y.
John B. Langer

Augusta, Maine
William E. Dosedlo

Boston, Mass.
John D. Johnson

Brooklyn, N.Y.
Donald Mitgang (Acting)

Buffalo, N.Y.
Marshall P. Cappelli

Burlington, Vt.
Joyce Weitz

Hartford, Conn.
James E. Quinn

Manhattan, N.Y.
Pete J. Medina

Portsmouth, N.H.
Francis S. Miceli

Providence, R.I.
Malcolm A. Liebermann

Director, Andover Service Center
Joseph H. Cloonan

Director, Brookhaven Service Center
Donald N. Spagnuolo (Acting)

Regional Inspector
Daniel F. Schiller

Southeast Region

Regional Commissioner
Michael Murphy (Acting)

Assistant Regional Commissioners:

Collection
Conrad L. Clapper

Criminal Investigation
Joseph T. Pagani

Examination
Ronald W. Kirby

Resources Management
Herma J. Hightower

Data Processing
Henry E. Leech, Jr.

District Directors:

Atlanta, Ga.
Tully Miller (Acting)

Birmingham, Ala.
Philip J. Sullivan

Columbia, S.C.
Donald L. Breihan

Greensboro, N.C.
Frederick C. Nielson

Jackson, Miss.
Sylvia H. Wren

Jacksonville, Fla.
Merlin W. Heye

Nashville, Tenn.
Alvin H. Kolak

Director, Atlanta Service Center
William B. Hartlage

Director, Memphis Service Center
James D. Hallman

Regional Inspector
Dale W. Gardner

Southwest Region**Regional Commissioner**

Richard C. Voskuil

Assistant Regional Commissioners:**Collection**

Gerald F. Swanson

Criminal Investigation

Glenn E. Shepard

Examination

Robert E. Dais

Resources Management

James A. Lindsey

Data Processing

Bobby G. Hughes

District Directors:**Albuquerque, N.M.**

Francis L. Browitt

Austin, Texas

William E. Palzkill (Acting)

Cheyenne, Wyo.

Michael J. Kelly

Dallas, Texas

Glenn Cagle

Denver, Colo.

Gerald L. Muhlbacher

Houston, Texas

Arturo A. Jacobs

Little Rock, Ark.

William F. Barlow

New Orleans, La.

Jack P. Chivatero

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Howard C. Longley

Wichita, Kan.

Clarence M. King, Jr.

Director, Austin Service Center

Robert E. Wenzel (Acting)

Regional Inspector

Paul F. Kearns

Western Region**Regional Commissioner**

Thomas A. Cardoza

Assistant Regional Commissioners:**Collection**

William T. Bridges

Criminal Investigation

Peter J. Rumore

Examination

Richard S. Wintrobe

Resources Management

Michael P. Dolan

Data Processing

G. William Grabo

District Directors:**Anchorage, Alaska**

John L. Carlson

Boise, Idaho

William M. Jacobs

Helena, Mont.

(Vacant)

Honolulu, Hawaii

Harold M. Browning

Laguna Niguel, Calif.

Robert M. McKeever

Los Angeles, Calif.

Jesse A. Cota (Acting)

Phoenix, Ariz.

Prescott A. Berry

Portland, Ore.

T. Blair Evans

Reno, Nev.

Paul R. Dickey

Sacramento, Calif.

Raymond A. Spillman

Salt Lake City, Utah

Carol M. Fay

San Francisco, Calif.

Michael D. Sassi

San Jose, Calif.

Elmer W. Kietke

Seattle, Wash.

Michael J. Quinn

Director, Fresno Service Center

Theron C. Polivka

Director, Ogden Service Center

Dominic E. Pecorella

Regional Inspector

Kenneth A. Thompson

Walter H. Smith/1866

William McMichael/1871

Charles Chesley/1871

Thomas J. Smith/1888

Alphonso Hart/1890

Robert T. Hough/1893

George M. Thomas/1897

Albert W. Wishard/1901

A.B. Hayes/1903

Fletcher Maddox/1908

Ellis C. Johnson/1913

A.A. Ballantine/1918

D.M. Kelleher/1919

Robert N. Miller/1919

Wayne Johnson/1920

Carl A. Mapes/1920

Nelson T. Hartson/1923

Alexander W. Gregg/1925

Clarence M. Charest/1927

E. Barrett Prettyman/1933

Robert H. Jackson/1934

Morrison Shafroth/1936

John P. Wenchel/1937

Charles Oliphant/1947

Charles W. Davis/1952

Daniel A. Taylor/1953

John Potts Barnes/1955

Nelson P. Rose/1957

Arch M. Cantrall/1958

Hart H. Spiegel/1959

Crane C. Hauser/1961

Sheldon S. Cohen/1964

Mitchell Rogovin/1965

Lester R. Uretz/1966

K. Martin Worthy/1969

Lee H. Henkel, Jr./1972

Meade Whitaker/1973

Stuart F. Seigel/1977

N. Jerold Cohen/1979

Kenneth W. Gideon/1981

The following were Acting Chief Counsel during periods when there was no Chief Counsel holding the office:

John W. Burrus

from March 2, 1936, to Nov. 30, 1936

Mason B. Leming

from Dec. 6, 1951, to May 15, 1952

Kenneth W. Gemmill

from June 11, 1953, to Nov. 8, 1953

Rudy P. Hertzog

from Dec. 1, 1954, to May 8, 1955, from Jan. 20, 1961, to Aug. 16, 1961, and from Sept. 1, 1963, to Jan. 5, 1964.

Herman T. Reiling

from Jan. 19, 1957, to March 13, 1957, and from Aug. 31, 1959, to Sept. 20, 1959

Lester R. Uretz

from April 1, 1966, to April 11, 1966

Richard M. Hahn

from Jan. 20, 1969, to June 25, 1969

Lee H. Henkel, Jr.

from Jan. 16, 1972, to June 11, 1972

Lawrence B. Gibbs

from April 17, 1973, to Oct. 19, 1973

Charles L. Saunders, Jr.

from Jan. 20, 1977, to April 15, 1977

Leon G. Wigrizer

from April 16, 1977, to June 23, 1977

Lester Stein

from June 1, 1979, to Nov. 16, 1979

Jerome D. Sebastian

from Jan. 21, 1981, to Feb. 2, 1981, and from March 30, 1981, to Aug. 14, 1981

Emory L. Langdon

from Feb. 3, 1981, to March 29, 1981

Joel Gerber

from May 28, 1983, to Sept. 30, 1983

Note: From 1866 to 1926, the chief legal officer for the Internal Revenue Service was known as the Solicitor. For the next eight years, 1926 to 1934, he had the title of General Counsel for the Bureau of the Internal Revenue. Since 1934 he has operated under the title of Chief Counsel.

Principal Officers of the IRS Office of Chief Counsel as of Sept. 30, 1983

National Office

Chief Counsel
(Vacant)

Deputy Chief Counsel and Acting Chief Counsel
Joel Gerber

Assistant to the Chief Counsel
Jerome D. Sebastian

Assistant to the Deputy Chief Counsel
Steven J. Mopsick

Division Directors:

Appeals
Howard T. Martin

Operations
Joseph H. Hairston

Associate Chief Counsel (Litigation)
James J. Keightley

Deputy Associate Chief Counsel
Robert P. Ruwe

Special Litigation Counsel
Stephen M. Miller

Special Appellate Counsel
Daniel F. Folzenlogen

Litigating Division Directors:

Criminal Tax
William A. Goss

Disclosure Litigation
Peter V. Filpi

General Legal Services
Thurmond E. Shaw

General Litigation
Benjamin C. Sanchez

Tax Litigation
John H. Menzel

Associate Chief Counsel (Technical)
William H. Connett (Acting)

Deputy Associate Chief Counsel
Phillip J. Howard (Acting)

Assistant to the Associate Chief Counsel
Martin I. Slate

Principal Technical Advisor
Sherry S. Kraus

Senior Technical Advisor
(Vacant)

Technical Division Directors:

Corporation Tax
John W. Holt

Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations
Peter K. Scott

Individual Tax
Mario E. Lombardo

Interpretative
James F. Malloy

Legislation and Regulations
George H. Jelly

Regional and District Officers

Central Region

Regional Counsel
Vernon Jean Owens

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)
Gerald W. Fuller

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)
Charles M. Layton

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)
Robert A. Roberts

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)
John A. Freeman

Regional Director of Appeals
Claude C. Rogers, Jr.

District Counsel:

Cincinnati, Ohio
Clarence E. Barnes, Jr.

Cleveland, Ohio
Buckley D. Sowards

Detroit, Mich.
Charles S. Sirod

Indianapolis, Ind.
Ross E. Springer

Louisville, Ky.
Ferdinand J. Lotz, III

Mid-Atlantic Region

Regional Counsel
David E. Gaston

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)
Richard A. Francis, Jr.

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)
John G. Kissane

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)
Christopher J. Ray

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)
David J. Markman

Regional Director of Appeals
James A. Dougherty (Acting)

District Counsel:

Baltimore, Md.
Herbert A. Seidman

Foreign Operations
Marlene Gross

Newark, N.J.
Edward H. Hance

Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles F.T. Carroll

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Donald W. Howser

Richmond, Va.
Marion B. Morton

Washington, D.C.
Thomas C. Morrison

Midwest Region

Regional Counsel
Dennis J. Fox

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)
Harold L. Cook

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)
James H. Martin

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)
Charles B. Wolfe, Jr.

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)
James M. Gecker

Regional Director of Appeals
Donato Cantalupo

District Counsel:

Chicago, Ill.
Denis J. Conlon

Des Moines, Iowa

Steadly Young

Kansas City, Mo.

James T. Finlen, Jr.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Nelson E. Shaler

Omaha, Neb.

Ronald M. Frykberg

Springfield, Ill.

Jeff P. Ehrlich

St. Louis, Mo.

William J. McNamara

St. Paul, Minn.

Robert F. Cunningham

North-Atlantic Region**Regional Counsel**

Agatha L. Vorsanger

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)

Robert Kraft

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)

Myron Levine

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)

Jay S. Hamelburg

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)

Robert F. Hermann

Regional Director of Appeals

Gerard R. Esposito

District Counsel:**Albany, N.Y.**

H. Stephen Kesselman

Boston, Mass.

Robert B. Dugan

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sumner L. Lipsky

Buffalo, N.Y.

John E. White

Hartford, Conn.

Powell W. Holly, Jr.

Manhattan, N.Y.

Gerald Backer

Southeast Region**Regional Counsel**

Jack D. Yarbrough

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)

Jack Morton

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)

Ronald P. Campbell

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)

Roy L. Allison

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)

Harry G. Mason

Regional Director of Appeals

Robert B. Douthitt

District Counsel:**Atlanta, Ga.**

Dean R. Morley, III

Birmingham, Ala.

John B. Harper

Greensboro, N.C.

Alan I. Weinburg

Jacksonville, Fla.

Roy S. Fischbeck

Miami, Fla.

W. Preston White, Jr.

Nashville, Tenn.

Richard J. Neubauer

Southwest Region**Regional Counsel**

William B. Riley

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax)

Michael W. Bentley

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)

Charles L. McReynolds, Jr.

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)

David L. Jordan

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)

Gary A. Anderson

Regional Director of Appeals

Ralph R. Shilling

District Counsel:**Dallas, Texas**

Kenneth A. Little

Denver, Colo.

George G. Young

Houston, Texas

Harold Friedman

New Orleans, La.

George H. Becker

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Walter O. Johnson

Western Region**Regional Counsel**

(Vacant)

Deputy Regional Counsel (Criminal Tax) and Acting Regional Counsel

J. Richard Murphy, Jr.

Deputy Regional Counsel (General Litigation)

Fayette G. Taylor

Deputy Regional Counsel (Tax Litigation)

Richard A. Jones

Assistant Regional Counsel (General Legal Services)

Robert J. Wilson

Regional Director of Appeals

Ralph F. Albrecht

District Counsel:**Honolulu, Hawaii**

John T. Lyons

Los Angeles, Calif.

Joseph O. Greaves

Phoenix, Ariz.

Roger Rhodes

Portland, Ore.

Henry R. Snyder

Reno, Nev.

S. Clay Freed

Salt Lake City, Utah

Thomas F. Kelly

San Diego, Calif.

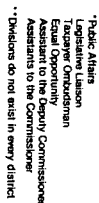
Donald W. Wolf

San Francisco, Calif.

James Booher

Seattle, Wash.

Richard J. Shipley



Internal Revenue Service Regions, Districts and Service Centers
Chief Counsel Regional and District Offices

WESTERN REGION
 WA: Seattle
 OR: Portland
 ID: Boise
 MT: Helena
 CA: Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose, Fresno, Los Angeles, Laguna Niguel
 NV: Reno
 UT: Ogden
 AZ: Phoenix
 WY: Cheyenne
 CO: Denver
 NM: Albuquerque
 TX: Dallas, Austin, Houston, New Orleans
 OK: Oklahoma City
 AR: Little Rock
 LA: Los Angeles
 HI: Honolulu (Included in Western Region)

MIDWEST REGION
 ND: Fargo
 SD: Aberdeen
 WI: St. Paul, Milwaukee
 IA: Des Moines
 MO: Springfield
 IL: Chicago, St. Louis
 IN: Indianapolis
 OH: Cincinnati
 KY: Louisville
 WV: Parkersburg
 VA: Martinsburg

SOUTHWEST REGION
 WY: Cheyenne
 CO: Denver
 NM: Albuquerque
 TX: Dallas, Austin, Houston, New Orleans
 OK: Oklahoma City
 AR: Little Rock
 LA: Los Angeles
 HI: Honolulu (Included in Western Region)

CENTRAL REGION
 MI: Detroit
 OH: Cleveland
 IN: Indianapolis
 KY: Louisville
 WV: Parkersburg
 VA: Martinsburg

NORTH-ATLANTIC REGION
 ME: Augusta
 VT: Burlington
 NY: Albany
 MA: Boston
 CT: Hartford
 RI: Providence
 NJ: Newark
 DE: Philadelphia
 PA: Pittsburgh
 VA: Richmond

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
 NY: New York City (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Brookhaven)
 PA: Philadelphia
 VA: Richmond
 NC: Greensboro
 SC: Columbia
 GA: Atlanta
 FL: Jacksonville
 MI: Miami

Legend
 --- District Boundary
 ★ National Office, Washington, D.C.
 ★ District Counsel, Washington, D.C., and District Counsel, Foreign Operations
 ★ Regional Commissioner and District Director; Regional Counsel and District Counsel
 ○ District Director
 ● District Director and District Counsel
 □ Service Center
 □ National Computer Center (Martinsburg, W. Va.)
 ▲ Data Center (Detroit, Mich.)

Foreign Operations District, Mid-Atlantic Region
 PUERTO RICO
 VIRGIN ISLANDS

